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TELEGRAMS.

Another Grand Sortie from the French Capital.

The French Capture a Position Six Miles from the City.

Prince Frederick Charles Moving Eastward from Blois.

Cherbourg and Havre Menaced by an Increased German Army.

Prussia Demands an Explanation from Luxembourg.

The Would-Be King of Spain Defers Visiting His Realm.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Another Sortie from Paris—Gen Vinoy Six Miles East of Paris—Gen. Ducrot Fighting Near Bronay.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 21.—A general sortie was made from Paris yesterday. Gen. VINNOY took La Maison Blanche, beyond Legny, six miles east from Paris, and Gen. DUCROT fought a battle near Bronay.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 21—Midnight.—A balloon has landed at Beaufort, in the Department of Marne-et-Loire, bringing dispatches from GAMBETTA. The aeronaut, who left Paris at 2 o'clock this afternoon reports that Paris was in excellent condition. Military operations were resumed yesterday. A battle was fought with a result favorable to the French arms. Our artillery was especially successful.

Fighting Near Tours—The French Defeated—Tours Surrendered by the Mayor—The Town Evacuated Again by the Germans.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 21—Evening.—There was a severe engagement near Tours, yesterday. Six thousand French fought against 10,000 Prussians, with twenty-four cannon, for seven hours. The French finally retreated. The Prussians followed and commenced to bombard Tours, when the Mayor went to head-quarters of the Prussian General and surrendered the town, as there were no troops to defend it. But this evening the Government here announces that the Prussians have evacuated Tours to-day, retreating toward Chateau-Renault.

PRUSSIANS CHECKED AT NUITS.

Gen. BREMER, near Nuits, checked the Prussians. He advises the Government that he can keep the enemy from advancing. Among the prisoners recently captured there are many who state that they have not been a fortnight in France.

On the Loire—Frederick Charles Moving Eastward—Reported Occupation of Tours—The French Army Reinforced and Reorganized.

LONDON, Dec. 21—10½ P. M.—Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is marching rapidly westward from Blois.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—It is reported to-day that the Prussians have occupied Tours. They found no serious opposition. Gen. CHAUZY is at Le Mans, where he has received reinforcements. Several batteries have joined his command. His forces have also been reprovisioned. A number of partial engagements had occurred with the enemy, in all of which Gen. CHAUZY was successful.

HAVRE, Dec. 21.—Letters from Bourges report that the Army of the Loire has been completely reorganized.

Cherbourg and Havre Threatened Again—A Different Tale from Bordeaux—Various Operations in the North.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Troops are pouring into Cherbourg for the defense of the port. At Havre an immediate attack is expected. The Germans are approaching the place in increased force.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—Advices from the French Army of the North, under Gen. FAIDHERBE, are encouraging. Advices from Havre show that the Prussians, under Gen. MANTEUFFEL, are retreating. At last accounts they were marching toward Amiens. Several engagements had occurred with the rear guard of the retreating enemy, in all of which the French were successful. Gen. GARIBALDI having been offered a sword of honor, refuses to accept it until the end of the war.

LILLE, Dec. 21.—Fighting has been going on today in the vicinity of Amiens. Large numbers of German sick and wounded pass through Nancy and Toul daily from the armies around Paris and in the valley of the Loire. A contribution of 70,000 francs has been imposed on Lorraine in compensation for the losses inflicted on the German merchant navy by the French men-of-war. The damage done in Thionville by the bombardment is estimated at 10,000,000 francs.

HAVRE, Dec. 21.—There has been some fighting near Brionne. The Prussians retreated to Bourg-Theronde. The ship *Austerlitz* is being fitted for the reception of German prisoners.

News from Bordeaux—An Execution in Lyons by a Self-Constituted Tribunal—Prussian Plan of Provisioning by Way of Dieppe Frustrated—Alleged Prussian Inhumanity—Affairs in Paris.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 21.—It is officially announced that M. GAMBETTA goes to review the Army of Lyons, and has already left Bourges for that purpose. The Prefect of the Rhone announces that M. FONE, Chief of Battalion of the National Guard of Lyons, was shot yesterday by a band of wretches, after the mere semblance of a trial, and adds that the assassins were hired to create trouble by the enemies of France. M. GAMBETTA, in a dispatch to the authorities here, says the citizens of Lyons are shocked at the crime, which shall surely be punished. Lyons is quiet. Several vessels have arrived at French ports with arms. It is reported that the Prussians expected to receive provisions from England at Dieppe, but that the close watch kept by the French cruisers prevented the success of the plan. Numbers of troops well armed and equipped continue to arrive from the departments. The cavalry, and also the artillery, raised and equipped by the City of Bordeaux, are ready to march to the front. A majority of the citizens of Bordeaux having requested the suppression of the reactionary journals, the Government has replied that it prefers to treat them with silent contempt. Advices from Orleans show that the Prussians grossly insulted Bishop DUPANLOUP, and also treated the inhabitants generally unkindly. It is also stated that they treated the inhabitants inhumanely during their short occupation of Blois, but committed no excesses.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—The Government is in receipt of advices from Paris by balloon to the 17th of December. The news is favorable. The reports circulated of riots within the city are false. There had been no engagements with the investing army since Saturday, Dec. 3. The Government authorities at Paris had published in the official journal of the Republic a report of the amount and the condition of the provisions still on hand in the city. The report was very favorable. Preparations were making by Gen. TROCHU for another grand sortie. Gen. TROCHU had ordered the Prussian officers whom he held as prisoners of war to be sent back to Versailles. He previously had them conducted through the immense stores of provisions and munitions of war which are collected in the city, in order that the enemy might be disabused of the idea that a further resistance was impossible.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A Berlin dispatch threatens that unless Paris soon surrenders a regular attack will begin.

Guarding the Prisoners in Germany—The Belfort Besiegers Reinforced—A Mistake—German Irritation with Belgium.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—A decree has been issued from the War Office, transferring the charge of guarding the French prisoners to battalions on garrison duty in Germany, and relieving the Landwehr, who are to be sent into France to garrison the places occupied by the Germans. The besiegers of Belfort have received reinforcements of heavy artillery from Bavaria.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The English ship *Susquina*, bound to Valparaiso, was run into and badly damaged by the French transport *Harmonie*, who mistook her for a Prussian vessel. The repairs to the *Susquina* will be made by the French Government.... Dispatches from Versailles state that there is no indication of a decisive engagement in France until after the Holidays. Large numbers of the Prussian officers are returning home on furloughs. Skirmishing continues faintly along the lines, but there have been more casualties from foraging than from bullets.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.—In the Senate today, Baron D'ANETHAN, Prime Minister, said the irritation in Germany against Belgium was caused by newspapers published here by aliens. He counseled prudence and impartiality.

LUXEMBOURG.

King William Expects an Explanation at Versailles—Devotion of the Luxembourgers to the Grand Ducal Government.

LONDON, Dec. 22—3 A. M.—It is said that the King of Prussia has telegraphed to Prince HENRY, Lieutenant of the King of Holland in the Duchy of Luxembourg, that an explanation is expected at Versailles, justifying the action of the Luxembourg Government. He hopes no future complications will arise.

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies have adopted an address proclaiming the attachment of the inhabitants to the ruling dynasty and institutions, and their devotion in the defense of the Grand Duke.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Catholic Opposition to the Pope's Pretensions to Infallibility—Austria and German Unity.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It is rumored that a conference, to be held between Cardinal SCHWARTZENBERG and the Austro-Hungarian prelates, is likely to lead to united action against Papal pretensions to infallibility.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—BISMARCK'S note to the Cabinet at Vienna, on the reconstruction of Germany, has been received there in a friendly spirit. The *Provinzial Correspondens* says Austria may look with confidence upon the reconstruction of Germany. The new Rund and the King of Prussia desire to cultivate the friendly relations demanded by the mutual interests and welfare of the two countries.

Prince Amadeus and the Spanish Cortes—His Journey to Spain Postponed.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is rumored that Prince AMADEUS has postponed his departure for Madrid until the present Cortes is dissolved and another convened, before which he will take the constitutional oath of office.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner's Onslaught on the President—His Course Universally Condemned—A Quiet Day After the Storm—Short Session in Both Houses—New Senator from Missouri—Progress of the Census Reports.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Probably not since the days of impeachment have political circles been more deeply stirred than since yesterday by the great debate in the Senate, lasting until 8 o'clock this morning, in which Mr. SUMNER, losing all regard for propriety of conduct, respect for office, or veneration for the sacred character of confidences, made such a wrathful, personal, and extraordinary assault upon the President, that his brother Senators, patient and forbearing to the last degree, finally turned upon him, and one after another scored him until he was crushed into silence. The debate cannot be called great in any legitimate sense of that word. There was eloquence and polished sarcasm and biting invective, but there was also base insinuation, personal vituperation, and much more from Mr. SUMNER, that detracts sadly from his prestige as a Senator and his reputation as a courteous gentleman. In the debate last night he was literally crushed by the scathing replies of CONKLING and EDMUNDS, who reprobated the spectacle of a Senator holding so high a position leading a malicious personal assault upon the President, retailing the confidences of his private conversation, and indulging in broadcast insinuations affecting the motives of his official action. Though Mr. SUMNER struggled with characteristic energy to defend his course, he could not bring a single voice in the Senate to his aid. Not a man was ready to apologize for him, and numbers even of the opponents of the San Domingo project, denounced his conduct without qualification. His malicious relation of what was said when the President did him the honor to call privately upon him, was spurned by his brother Senators as a gross violation of the commonest principles of propriety. The vote by which the resolution was finally passed only shows the effect of Mr. SUMNER'S course upon his associates. It is unanimously pronounced as without justification, and it is the opinion of those Senators whose judgment is safest, that it must inevitably result in Mr. SUMNER'S withdrawal from the Committee on Foreign Relations. In fact, a majority of the Republican Senators concede the very important fact, which must be apparent to all, that it is impossible that the Administration, with its responsible and sometimes critical duties regarding our foreign relations, should encounter, at the head of the most important committee of the Senate, through which all such legislation must pass, a man who has put himself beyond the possibility of personal intercourse. Mr. SUMNER will, therefore, probably be deposed from his committee, if he does not retire without action. It is a fact he cannot remain there longer, a standing menace to every step taken by the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations. The holiday recess will probably bring cooler blood; but this matter seems to impress Senators as an imperative duty. The developments of today only go to show the character of the contest last night. Mr. SUMNER came nervously to his seat in the Senate a few minutes past 12; but he was not congratulated on his achievements of yesterday. Much regret is expressed that he should have allowed himself to so seriously damage the lustre of his name by such a cateless and shameless outpouring of personal rancor and bitterness. And unfortunately he does not confine himself to the Senate. He pours his invective into every ear that will listen. Within a few days he has said that Admiral PORTER should have stood by his first letter, and that he indorsed it all. Mr. SUMNER is condemned, but in the face of all the facts more, pitied than condemned. The President was called upon today by numerous Senators and Members, and congratulated upon the passage of the resolutions of Mr. MORTON.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate had a very short meeting today, and with the exception of the tireless, venerable DAVIS, who was ready with a speech of interminable length, nobody seemed in talking mood. Mr. DAVIS wanted to go on with the consideration of the claim of J. MILTON BEST, which rises daily at 1 o'clock with the calendar, under the Anthony rule, haunting the Senate like a familiar spirit. An Executive session was held, in which Gen. SCHENCK was confirmed to the English Mission, and in a few minutes after the doors were opened, a privileged resolution came in from the House announcing the death of Representative SMITH, of Iowa. Mr. HARLAN read a brief eulogy on the deceased, and out of respect to his memory the Senate adjourned.

NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

The only noteworthy incident in the Senate today was the qualification of Judge DRAKE'S successor from Missouri, Hon. D. T. JEWETT, appointed by Gov. MCCLURG to fill the vacancy till the Legislature meets and elects a Senator. During the reading of the records, Mr. JEWETT was introduced to the few Senators present by Judge DRAKE. The new Senator and Mr. SCHURZ met with noticeable cordiality. Mr. SCHURZ presented the credentials and escorted his colleague to the Vice-President's desk to take the oath of office.

CENSUS REPORTS.

A very few of the Census Marshals' returns are behind hand, and they come in slowly. The preliminary report which the Census Office will publish is delayed in issuing for this reason. The work is all kept up to the returns, and is in such a condition that the report can be put to press in twenty-four hours after the last returns are received. The preliminary reports of censuses hitherto have been to a great extent approximate only, but this year, this report will be entirely correct, and will contain all the most interesting statistics to the people generally, much of which was not in previous cases published till several years after the census was taken. Mortuary and other statistics of special and scientific interest will be left for subsequent volumes. The preliminary report will contain three tables. The first table will show the population of the United States by States, exhibiting classes of population for each of nine censuses from 1790 to 1870 inclusive. Table number two will give the population of each State by counties, exhibiting classes of population for nine censuses, as in table one. Table three will give the population of all civil divisions less than counties, viz.: towns, townships, boroughs, incorporated villages, cities and wards of cities, and the proportion of white and colored, native and foreign born population for three censuses—1850, 1860 and 1870. Every possible exertion is making to hurry the returns, in the hope the report will be ready on the reassembling of Congress after the Holidays. This short delay in getting returns has not been given to idle waiting, but the time has been employed in making the first report much more valuable than was anticipated at first.

OFF FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Secretary DELANO is again away on a visit to Georgia. He will be gone several days. The journey has no political significance, but is taken on private business. Secretary ROBESON has gone to New-Jersey for the Holidays. The Supreme Court adjourned today till two weeks from today. There is no reason whatever to believe that Judge CHASE will resume his seat on the Bench during the present term. Last evening and today there has been a large exodus of Congressmen of both Houses for their homes to spend the recess, and to-morrow will add many more to the list of departures.

ELOQUENCE AND EMPTY SEATS.

Only thirty or forty members were present in the House, today, as it had been agreed that the day should be devoted to debate only. The eloquence which Mr. BUTLER bottled up, yesterday, flowed freely again today, and since amnesty had been postponed prematurely for those who had speeches prepared on that subject, they availed themselves of the opportunity to direct their arguments to the vacant chairs, and to posterity through the columns of the *Globe*. Very convincing speeches were made on both sides.

AN EXTRA APPROPRIATION.

The Appropriation Committee of the House has agreed to put in the Deficiency bill an item of $500,000 for the current year, to be expended without restrictions. This will insure a resumption of active operations in January.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters.—John F. Smith, Albany, N. Y.; E. J. Sullivan, Harrisburg, Pa.; William M. Hostetter, New-London, Ohio; Jacob Corlies, Red Bank, N. J.; Volney O'Bryan, Atlantic, Iowa; W. Carswell, Herkimer, N. Y.; J. Bail, Stapleton, N. Y.; A. Vanderburg, Clyde, N. Y.; J. D. White, Greensboro, N. C.; N. M. Osborne, Rahway, N. J.; Wm. W. Corbett, Laramie, Wyoming; J. Brazer, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Consuls.—Wm. L. Long, at Cassava; Jasper Smith, at Funchal; C. S. Mattoon, at Honolulu; Benjamin F. Farnham, at Bombay; Wm. H. Vesey, at Nice; Wm. J. Wright, at Sandoz, Brazil.

Miscellaneous.—J. S. Adams, Collector of Customs, at St. John's, Fla.; Jno. Parmeta, Collector at Champlain, N. Y.; J. W. Keiler, Surveyor of Customs, Albany; David H. Mason, United States Attorney for Massachusetts; A. H. Saunders, Register at Helena, Montana; J. Jenkins, Receiver of Republican District, Kansas; G. Shaughnessy, Marshal for District of Mississippi; Oscar Reed, Receiver, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Charles R. Costa, Collector of Internal Revenue Sixth District of New-York; John A. Minnis, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama. Also, Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTERS.

Thirty-Nine Passengers Drowned by the Loss of the Nick Wall on the Mississippi—Incidents—Sinking of the Robert E. Lee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 22.—A special dispatch from Vicksburg says that nine cabin and thirty deck passengers were lost on the steamer *Nick Wall*. Capt. POE released his wife from the cabin, which was full of water, by cutting a hole through the deck directly over Mrs. POE. She received a gash on the head from the ax employed by her husband, and was brought out in an insensible condition, but was restored. The body of Col. E. W. TAYLOR, of the firm of TAYLOR & GRAHAM, of Jefferson, Texas, was recovered, and buried at Maryland Landing. No other names of the lost have been ascertained.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Natchez says that at 2 o'clock this morning the steamers *Robert E. Lee* and *Potomac* collided opposite Natchez. Both were badly damaged. The *Lee's* pilot ran her on the bar, where she sunk in nine feet of water. The *Potomac* is unloading for repairs. No lives were lost.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—The steamer *Robert E. Lee* was insured for $50,000 in the following companies of Cincinnati: The Western, Globe, Commercial, Eureka, America and Enterprise, each $5,000; the National, Firemen's and Ohio Valley, each $3,000; the Crescent, Burnet and Farmers', each $2,500; the Union, $3,500. The steam-boat *Potomac* was also heavily insured in this city.

On Top of the Tip-Top House, Summit of Mount Washington—Snow up to the Roof.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—7 P. M.—Barometer, 23.34°. Thermometer, 4° below zero. Relative humidity, 34°. Wind, northwest; velocity, 71 miles per hour. The northwest storm last week took nearly all the ice off the house, but it is being rapidly covered again. Messrs. CLOUGH, KIMBALL and WOODBRIDGE visited the Tip-top House this morning, and found it nearly buried in snow. They found no difficulty in getting upon the roof. It has been snowing hard all day.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

End of the Contest—No Disturbance nor Intimidation—Four or Five Congressmen and Two-Thirds of the Legislature Democratic.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—The election is over. It passed off quietly throughout the State, both parties voting freely and without intimidation, so far as heard from. It will take a day or two to give the final result. It is still believed that the Democrats have elected four, if not five, members of Congress and two-thirds of the Legislature. The Democrats carry Richmond, electing their full ticket.

SAVANNAH.—The election passed off quietly today. The result is not known.

ATLANTA.—The Democrats claim the election of their ticket by a small majority. Walton County has gone Democratic by a large majority.

ROME.—Floyd and Polk Counties have gone Democratic by a large majority; and the whole of Cherokee County has been swept by the Democrats. In Early County the Republicans are thought to be ahead. The Democrats are ahead in Warren, Taliaferro, Wilks and Columbia Counties.

MONTEZUMA.—The Republicans are ahead in Macon County. Dooley County has gone largely Democratic.

COLUMBUS.—The Democrats have carried Muscogee County.

MACON.—The vote of Bibb County was 5,543, being the largest ever cast there. Both parties claim success. The Democrats claim the county by 200.

THE HORNET.

Arrival of the Steamer at Nassau—She Sails Again, Followed by a British and a Spanish Man-of-War—The English Governor Greatly Disturbed.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 19.—The steamer *Hornet* arrived here, and there was great excitement in consequence. Gov. WALKER seemed to be much annoyed, and ordered Her Majesty's warship, the *Philomel*, to prepare for sea immediately. The vessel got up steam and kept in readiness until the *Hornet* left, when the *Philomel* closely followed her to sea. The Spanish corvette *Bazan* left the harbor three hours before the *Hornet* took her departure.

THE EAST.

Obsequies of the Late Mayor Blake, of Worcester—Imposing Ceremonies.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 22.—The funeral of the late Hon. JAMES B. BLAKE, Mayor of this city, took place today. Public services were held in the Mechanics' Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many thousands were unable to gain admittance. The exercises consisted of an address by Rev. E. E. HALE, of Boston, an eloquent eulogy by Ex-Gov. BULLOCK, prayer by Rev. R. R. SHIPPER, of this city, and singing by a select choir, accompanied by the great organ. The hall was tastefully draped in mourning, and the catafalque was surmounted by floral emblems. At the close of the solemn and impressive ceremonies the procession formed and marched to Rural Cemetery in the following order: Police, brass band, Worcester County Encampment of Knights Templar as escorts. Pall-bearers—Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, Hon. G. W. Richardson, Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. W. W. Rice, Hon. P. Emery Aldrich, Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln, Hon. Phineas Ball, John C. Mason, Esq.; the hearse, drawn by four black horses; carriages with male relatives of the deceased; present and past members of the City Government and members elect, directors of the Free Public Library, Commissioners of Hope Cemetery, trustees of the School of Industrial Science, Fire Department, Worcester City Guards, Worcester Light Infantry, Fifth Massachusetts Battery, battalion of State Guards, Post No. 10, G. A. R., Worcester Lodge F. A. M., Quinsigamond Lodge Odd Fellows, North Star Lodge (colored) Odd Fellows, German societies, Father Mathew Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Jean Baptist Society, American Society of Hibernians, and citizens. The buildings along the entire route of march were draped with black, flags were displayed at half-mast all over the city, bells constantly tolled during the march, and, in spite of the cold, a dense throng of people lined the streets and crowded all the places where a view of the cortége could be obtained. Business in all parts of the city was suspended, and the entire population seemed to join in the general grief. At the cemetery the remains were placed in a tomb, and the procession returned to the main street, where the ranks were broken and the ceremonies ended.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Adoption of the Title of National Council—Its Objects—Committee on a Constitution.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The national conference of the Congregational Churches, at today's session, adopted the name of the National Council as the designation by which the organization will be known. The declared objects in view are:

First—To express and foster the substantial unity of our churches in doctrine, policy and work.

Second—To consult upon the common interests of our churches, their duties in the work of evangelization, the united development of their resources, and their relations to all parts of the kingdom of Christ; to provide as simple an organization with as few officers and as limited duties as may be consistent with the efficiency of the Council in advancing the principles and securing the objects of the proposed organization.

The following delegates were chosen by ballot as a committee to draft the constitution: Alonzo H. Quint, of New-Bedford, Mass., Chairman; Rev. W. E. Merryman, of Ripon, Wis.; Prof. S. G. Bartlett, Chicago, Ill.; D. E. Samuel Holmes, Mount Clair, N. J.; Gen. O. O. Howard, Washington, D. C.; Rev. W. J. Buddington, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Hon. R. C. Barstow, Providence, R. I.

The Railroad Managers' Convention—Increased Freights on Cattle and Grain.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 22.—The Convention of Railroad Managers adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon, after agreeing to establish a new freight tariff, to go into effect on the 26th inst., the rates being considerably lower than the average of Winter rates hitherto. All the trunk lines and the North-western and South-western roads entered into the arrangement, agreeing to abide rigidly by the tariff, and, in making freight charges, to discriminate in favor of no person whatever. Live stock rates from Quincey, Ill., to New-York, and bulk grain freights from the West to New-York and New-England, will be slightly advanced. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout. The railroads which are parties to the new tariff schedule are as follows: New-York Central and Hudson River, New-York and Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Atlantic and Great Western, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—The store of J. S. P. HATHAWAY, of New-Baltimore, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000. There was no insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22.—ALBERT SIDNEY JAYCOX, of Fishkill Landing, cut his throat last night with a razor, and will die.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The Lawrenceburg Woolen Mills, Indiana, have suspended payment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—SAMUEL MORRIS WAIN, a prominent merchant of this city, died at his residence, this morning, after a lingering illness. He was sixty-three years of age.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—It is raining here today. The mercury in the thermometer marks 34°.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—It is snowing here this evening.

SONS OF THE PILGRIMS.

The Annual Dinner of the New-England Society.

A Brilliant Assemblage—The Toasts—Addresses of Joseph H. Choate, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Secretary Robeson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Gen. Sherman, and Others.

The sons of New-England enjoyed their annual reunion last evening, assembling at a dinner given in honor of the anniversary, which was attended by some of the most prominent gentlemen of the country, and among the distinguished guests were Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, Hon. George Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Cullen Bryant and H. M. Archibald. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements was ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq., and, under his direction, the affair passed of in the most creditable manner.

Full justice was done to the dinner, and then came the toasts and speeches.

SPEECH OF MR. CHOATE.

Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, President of the Society, arose and said: Before proceeding to the regular exercises of the evening, I wish to read a brief correspondence which has passed between us and the original Pilgrim Society in their great celebration at Plymouth, on the Rock itself. I took the liberty, yesterday, in your name, of telegraphing to those assembled there the following dispatch:

The New-England Society in the City of New-York to the Pilgrim Society in Plymouth, greeting:

We have redeemed the original intentions of the passengers of the *Mayflower* in the land she made for the Hudson, and hope to make up for the lost time and for the treachery of the Dutch pilot who led them astray. [Laughter.] We have redeemed already a fair portion of this wilderness, and hope in 250 years more to win back the whole. [Great laughter.]

To which, continued the President, I have received today, directed to "Hon. GEORGE PARTRIDGE, President of the New-England Society at Delmonico's," the following:

"*The Great West*—The cap stone of the monument which shall stand in everlasting memory of the fathers of New-England." [Laughter and applause.]

I suppose, gentlemen, that the dispatch that Plymouth intended for us has gone to St. Louis where there is a society of which Mr. PARTRIDGE is President. [Laughter.]

Well, gentlemen, last night we were driven out and defeated in our honest ambition to celebrate the memory of our Pilgrim fathers, by what afterward proved to have been an explosion of gas [laughter;] a strange result, certainly, to follow from such a cause and in such a company. [Laughter.] One would have supposed that we had been attending New-England dinners for 249 years in rapid succession to better purpose. [Laughter.] I trust that that ignominious circumstance will never be repeated. [Cheers and prolonged laughter.] But at least there should by any here of such delicate nerve and lung as made up the company of the last meeting, I advise them now and here immediately to withdraw, [laughter.] for I give them solemn warning that an ebullition of the same dangerous compound is about to begin. [Great laughter.] I believe it is the regular thing for all Presidents to preface their inaugural addresses by an expression of their heartfelt gratitude for the unexpected honor conferred upon them in elevating them to the lofty station which they occupy, [laughter,] and they couple it with the assurance that under no possible circumstance will they ever again be induced to stand for the same position. [Applause and laughter.] But, gentlemen, you have heard from me so both these thanks and the promise—that I think you will now give about equal credit to both, and relieve me from indulging in any such idle ceremony—[laughter;] but I do duly appreciate the exalted honor which your flattering favor has again conferred upon me; and I cannot but call your attention to some of the points in which I think this lofty position resembles another to which the eyes of all men are turned with devout attention—the Presidency of the United States. [Laughter.] In the first place, of all the forty millions who make up the people, how one man at a time can occupy either position. [Great laughter.] Then there is a further point of resemblance, that although it is one of the most difficult things in the world to get a man into the position, it is, as you have found it, in the case of the present incumbent, almost impossible to get him out. [Prolonged laughter.] And then, too, both the positions are very much alike in this: that the salary is altogether inadequate to the arduous duties. [Since the remainder of the sentence was lost in cheers and laughter.] I wish gentlemen would preserve a little better order. [Laughter.] I say the salary is wholly inadequate to the arduous duties and the heavy responsibilities that rest upon the incumbent. If you could go with me through the distress of mind and body that comes upon me in the performance of my duties throughout the year in your service, and could see how difficult it is to maintain the delicate balance of our relation with all these friendly and hostile tribes and nationalities—[laughter]—how we have to bear with smiling face the gibes and jeers of St. Nicholas, who feels—a great mistake, as I shall show you by and by, that he is the first comer and we are the intruder; or if you could see us maintaining peaceful relations with our sensitive neighbor, John Bull,—[laughter]—of whom I would wish to say this, that a celebrated and somewhat irascible gentleman and member of Congress has suggested in the present condition of our affairs, that a total system of non-intercourse—[cheering and laughter]—is the only commendable mode of getting along peaceably with him; and, gentlemen, if you could accompany me to your representative to the St. George's dinner, would find that is the first peaceable theory and remedy to be applied to the case; and then it is worth a great deal more than the salary to maintain our proper relations with St. Patrick. [Laughter.] But I want to tell you one thing, gentlemen—this is the most promising sign I have ever seen about St. Patrick, that is presented by him to-night in this presence. You look along this platform for him in vain. [Laughter.] The harp of Erin, the shillelah—all the insignia of the Emerald Isle—have disappeared, and yet he is with us, not only in the spirit, but in the body; and it is because he has preferred of his own motion to take a back seat, and has imitated the modest virtue of silence which the Yankee has taught him, that I look upon him with greater hope than I ever have before. [Laughter and cheers.] It is not that he has changed his character at all, but he has indulged in a faculty unknown to the Ethiopian of changing his skin, and in a mutability which the leopard does not master of changing his spots; and, instead of being here, you will find him, if you search diligently, among the tables, in the disguise of a down-east Yankee from Plymouth Rock. [Laughter.] So I think you will agree with me that my office, like that of the President of the United States, requires the application of this remedy that at least the salary should be doubled from this time forth. There is nothing, as the Secretary of the Navy advises me, in the Constitution to prevent it. [Great laughter.] There is one more point of resemblance. It is very important for the President of the Society, like the President of the United States, to have a policy of his own. [Applause.] And I have endeavored to avoid the rocks on which some of my predecessors have split, under a more simple and easy policy, and that is to let everybody, whether a member of the Society or not, do and say exactly what he pleases. They may come to the dinner or stay away; they may get into office or go out; they may amuse or abuse themselves as best they may or wish, only provided they will let the Chief Magistrate, and his dignity and personal comfort alone. [Laughter.] Now, how far it would do for my colleague, who sits at Washington, to adopt the same policy, I must leave it for his distinguished representative, who sits by my side, to tell you by and by. Well, gentlemen, now to be a little more serious. [Laughter.] It seems to me, now that we have been about it for 250 years, we ought, by this time, to have learned to celebrate with due seriousness and soberness this great day on which the leader of those who embarked in the *Mayflower* first set foot on Plymouth Rock, and there gushed forth that stream of truth and freedom which at first was only to refresh those weary wayfarers in the wilderness, but which has gone on flowing through the ages and across the Continent, ever widening and deepening, until at last the countless thousands of their descendants can drink in from the inspiring fountains of wisdom and liberty, and renew the stream of life itself by the inspiring draught. [Applause.] I trust, therefore, that we have come together to-night, not so much to celebrate and glorify ourselves and each other—although something of that also is due to the spirit of the occasion, and to the traditions of all the past—[laughter]—as to call up again the severe figures of those ancient heroes, to contemplate once more the story of their virtues, and to learn some lessons from the great examples they set us. But it occurs to me that you would not pardon me if even now, at the outset of our festivities, I did not invoke the presence and experience of one of the more recent dead; of one who for forty years was an honored and beloved member of this Society; of one who, before some of us were born, before many of us can carry back our recollections to the time, and for five successive years, presided over all the deliberations of this body; whose presence always was an inspiring element that gave us the promise and surety of a glorious life; whose heart was always with us, even when the infirmities of the body and of old age required him to be away; and who at last, having been all his life a most glorious representative of New-England spirit and New-England pluck, at last, and since last we met here, returned to his own dear Rhode Island to close his eyes forever on the same spot of ground where fourscore years before he first saw light. We shall see no more among us the venerable form and inspiring countenance of JOSEPH HAWKESLEY. He brought nothing into this world, and it is certain he carried nothing out—but he has left behind him for our contemplation a memory that will be always green; a character that will be ever bright, and a life that contributes all that one man's life can do of that aggregate of manhood and virtue which makes up that great aggregate which constitutes the chief glory and strength of the American people. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen, let me imagine for one moment before giving way to all these distinguished gentlemen who are so eager to address you—[laughter]—let me imagine for one moment that those stern and rock-bound Pilgrims who landed 250 years ago, could look in upon us to-night—provided only they could have some tickets. [Applause.] How would their hearts exult to see how their children to the eighth generation have met to-night to eat and drink in their honor! How would they contemplate that fortitude like their own, which in this darkest day of the year, under the cloud of a total eclipse, now actually occurring, which has enabled us like them to leave our homes and all that is dear to us and come here to— [Laughter.] Could they but realize, for instance, how the men of Brooklyn have left the soil on which they were born and bred, and casting behind them all their household goods have, like the Pilgrims themselves, crossed the stormy waters and come here to worship at their shrine. Could they observe the system, frugality, and sobriety of this meal of ours, of which we have partaken in their honor, so exactly like the original type of a breakfast in the *Mayflower*—[great laughter—could they go a little beyond this and observe the extreme frugality and sobriety of our daily lives in all our walks, and see how it is that we shun the pursuits of wealth, of fame, and of honor, so be it that those around us may be happy; if they could only realize how we refuse for ourselves all the good things of life, that these bretheren of other nationalities in the midst of the world we live in may thrives—[laughter]—could they only follow us throughout all the walk of life and see what stiff-backed and straight-laced Puritans we are—although I must say Puritans with all the modern improvements—[great laughter]—how gloriously would they exult that they had not lived and labored and suffered and died in vain. And then those stern old Pilgrim mothers of ours who came out of the *Mayflower*, if they could only observe these fair daughters of theirs, who walk by our sides, and form our staff through the wilderness,—how they shun delights and live laboriously, —[laughter]—how they scorn everything that looks like frivolity and fashion; how they refuse to think even of equality with the sterner sex, and scorn the remotest suggestion of sovereignty or even suffrage. [Great laughter.] They, too, would feel that their triumph was at last accomplished, and that in their representatives sure and lasting immortality was secured to them.

But, gentlemen, it is time to come down from these generalities directly to the business in hand. I have only to call your attention before taking my seat to those who are present and who are burning to address you. In the first place, how can I duly present your gratitude to that eminent man, who has come at great personal sacrifice to himself to speak to you and to this community of the virtues and the glorious example of our Pilgrim fathers? To be sure, I am not able to pay to his oration of last evening all the compliments that I had intended. I confess that I was sadly disappointed. To tell you the truth, for one, I did not understand a word of it; but this, gentlemen, we can sufficiently present our gratitude to him for coming to render us a service, for which, I know, he will ever receive the hearty thanks of this Society and of all its members. [Applause.] And then to this distinguished representative of the Executive arm of the Government, he has left all our fleets and naval squadron waiting at the doors of our harbor until he can return to Washington; but I challenge him to produce from among them all a craft which for force and efficiency can equal that upon whose deck—we welcome him to-night—our dear old *Mayflower*—for she enjoys the unique glory in the history of navigation, of being a growing and rising craft. From beginning as you will all bear me witness as a crazy little bark that could hardly hold together, to take the Pilgrims across the water, behold her now coming into port on her return from her 250th annual cruise, with all her canvas set, and all her colors flying, with all her crew on deck—and behold, it has grown from a little company of 100 men into a whole nation, and carrying guns enough to bear down all opposition, and every man on board of her ready to match her against the world. [Great applause.] And then the great General of our army—[Tremendous applause, and cheers for Gen. SHERMAN]—think of it, gentlemen! how he has stood by New-England when New-England has stood by him in the most dread and perilous hours of our country's history, and how many brave sons, he who was born and bred upon New-England soil, have followed him, and how many of them have laid their bones whitening the fields of every State. And yet he comes here to-night, feeling that among all the hardships, and among all that he has witnessed of the terrible strength of New-England character, there was yet one element of that New-England character that was left him to study, and that was, how they can enjoy the lighter beauties of life, and how gloriously they can eat and drink, if necessary, in the honor of their Pilgrim fathers. [Laughter.] Then, too, we have representatives of the clergy, to whom, as sons of the Pilgrims, we are also eager to render due homage. The Bar, too, is most worthily represented by one who will tell us all the good he can of it, and one who will tell us all he could not, on the other side. But, gentlemen, I will not detain you; I only wish to lay down one rule for our guidance this

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Fishery Question in the Dominion.

Canadian Explanations — Their Grievances—The Position of the Liberals Injured by the Attitude of the United States.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1870.

Do the people of the United States understand the full bearings and all the merits of the fishery question, which has now become so important a question? If not, a brief explanation may be necessary. The fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the main support, the staff of life, of over five hundred thousand of our people. The inhabitants of the coasts and islands of the Gulf, prevented by the barren character of the soil from making it their chief means of support, are compelled to eke out their subsistence in the sea. In their case scarcity of fish means absolute starvation, as we know, not many seasons ago, when such a calamity having occurred, the Parliament of Canada was forced to contribute to their relief out of the public revenues. Will any one pretend to say that a scarcity of fish would reduce one-fourth of the population of New-England to starvation? Not in the least; indeed, it would not affect more, perhaps, than a couple of thousand people all told. The difference between the position of the New-England fishermen and our own is this: The former sweep the seas that they may export the products, the latter that they may eat them.

THE COMPLAINTS OF THE NEW-ENGLANDERS.

The New-England fishermen complain of the restrictions to which they have been subjected. They have themselves to blame for these restrictions. A few words on this point. The Canadian Government allowed the New-England fishermen to land on certain convenient localities along our shores for the purpose of curing and drying their fish. How was this loan repaid? By conduct worthy of the Comanche Indians except in the matter of scalping. We had no Police along these shores, and only one little schooner to keep the peace of the Gulf. The result was that the fishermen shamefully abused our hospitality in plundering the houses in their vicinity, in carrying off everything to which they took a fancy, in maltreating those who dared to expostulate; and generally conducting themselves in a manner thoroughly disgraceful to men claiming to be American citizens. These facts are official, and can be verified by the authorities of the Dominion.

THE DIPLOMATIC ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

There is no necessity in this place for entering upon what may be termed the diplomatic aspect of this question. We have all heard about the marine league, and the New-England fishermen claim that it should be reckoned from the line of the shores, or from the line of the headlands. Every nation is sovereign within its own territory. We claim the head-lands on our coasts as our own territory, and think that we have a right to decide that the marine league shall be measured from them. Any body of geographers, any international Congress, would decide at once the question—the coast belonging to Canada, to whom do the headlands on that coast belong? In sober earnest, our fishery regulations are for the benefit of the United States as much as they are for ours. Let the New-England fishermen, who have only a temporary commercial interest in the matter, sweep away the fish within a cable's length of our shores, rifle the bait-beds, tear through the spawning-places, and in five years you will not have in the waters of the Gulf as many mackerel as would furnish the cargo of half a dozen schooners. Just as in Minnesota, you allowed the fur-bearing animals to be exterminated by reckless trappers, while in the Hudson's Bay Territory, where measures were taken for their preservation, they are still to be found in paying quantities.

PRIVILEGES TO AMERICAN VESSELS.

This fishery question is a vital one for us; it is not so for you. Come what may our people must be fed. We have made every concession, we have interpreted the treaty not as against you but as against ourselves. Contrast the mode in which we have acted toward your vessels with the action of your Government toward our shipping. Last Spring you stopped the *Chicora*, at Sault Ste. Marie, when about to take through the canal a cargo of provisions for men who had a four months' journey before them. The other day you seized a Canadian scow engaged in conveying lumber for what is claimed as an American work—the improvement of the navigation of the Ste. Clair Flats. At the present time a Canadian vessel dare not show her nose in any American port on the Lakes or the St. Lawrence. These matters, however, have nothing to do with our fishery regulations, but they serve as a contrast to the privileges which we accord to your vessels, fishers and trading.

THE MESSAGE A BLOW AGAINST THE LIBERALS.

In his utterances on this question the President of the United States has, in all probability, given our Tory Government an additional five years' lease of power. We, the Liberals, who have been fighting for years an unequal battle, feel keenly the blow that has been struck at us and our political prospects by the Message of the President. If the present Tory Government held a general election to-morrow they would sweep the country on this fishery question. We may thank President GRANT for giving them that certainty. At present we have two local Parliaments in session—one in the City of Toronto, the other in the City of Quebec. The Assembly in the latter city, has taken the first step in what may prove a wedge which shall split up the Confederation. In other words, they have refused to abide by the decision of the Board of Arbitration, which, in the early part of the past Fall, gave judgment as to what should be the assets of each Province since it entered the Confederation. The matter will come up before the Federal Parliament, which meets in Ottawa in the month of February next, and will not end there. The same Parliament has also the right to deal with the fishery question, subject, however, to the veto power which the Home Government retains in its own hands.

ST. LAWRENCE.

The American Sunday School System Abroad.

Sunday-schools, on our American system of organization, were unknown on the Continent of Europe as late as the year 1857, when they were introduced into Paris. A similar movement inaugurated in Berlin, Geneva and Florence, in 1863, popularized Sunday-schools in Germany, Switzerland and Italy, and first developed lay co-operation in the churches.

Prior to this time persistent opposition had met every attempt to intrust the teaching of the Bible to the membership of the churches, and the matter of catechetical and religious instruction was almost entirely in the hands of the clergy. The prejudice, however, has not only been overcome, but marvelous progress made, so that there were in France, before the war, 800 Sunday-schools; in Germany, 145; in Switzerland, several hundred; in Italy, 72; besides some in Belgium, Holland, Spain and Greece. In most of these countries Sunday-school papers are well sustained, our hymns and tunes have been translated, and all the appliances of our Sunday-schools are being rapidly adopted. Our Sunday-school tunes are sung in the day-schools, the streets and cafés. Some of the principal and most gifted ladies of Germany have opened Sunday-schools in their own castles, and members of the Royal family are teachers of the Bible. Prominent gentlemen, who have lately returned from the Continent, unite in pronouncing this Sunday-school work the cheapest and most practical not only, but the most promising and hopeful for the introduction of a pure Gospel into these Catholic countries.

In order to give the work greater extension, the following gentlemen have associated themselves with Mr. WOODRUFF, under the name of the Committee on Foreign Sunday-school Work, auxiliary to the American Sunday-school Union, that society having delegated to this Committee the control of the work, and the disbursement of all funds paid to the American Sunday-school Union for this foreign movement: Mr. Albert Woodruff, Brooklyn; Mr. Elbert B. Monroe, New-York; Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., New-York; Rev. H. D. Northrup, New-York; Rev. M. C. Trumbull, Hartford; Mr. W. E. Morehead, Philadelphia; Rev. S. H. Tyng, New-York; Rev. F. V. A. Carreston, New-York; Rev. R. Newton, Philadelphia; Mr. J. Bennett Tyler, New-York; Prof. Cyrus Northrop, C. L. Ives, M. D., Rev. C. L. Clark, all of New-Haven.

CURRENT NOTES.

The City of Boston paid $21,285 during the year for bathing 1,207,914 men, women and boys.

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, narrowly escaped destruction by fire the other night.

A brave conductor on the railroad near Wilmington, Del., recently jumped in front of a locomotive and snatched a child from the track, at the imminent risk of losing his own life.

The Syracuse *Journal* has ascertained that the liabilities of Hon. JAMES M. MUNRO, of Camillus, in this State, do not exceed $100,000, and that his assets amount to $50,000.

A challenge has been sent to Harvard by the Yale University crew for a three-mile, straight-a-way boat-race next Summer, over any course that may be selected by the Harvard crew.

The woman's rights women of the *Revolution*, have issued a call for a National Suffrage Convention, "to assemble at Washington, the the 11th of January, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of a speedy passage of a Sixteenth Amendment.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the men killed by the falling of a bank of slate rock in the town of Lebanon, N. Y., on the 19th inst., exonerates the resident engineer and the foreman of the works from all blame in the matter.

The men—William Jackson, Benjamin Franklin, John Franklin, Gustavus Newkirk and Hudson Brannigar—who took a young man named TYREE from his house near Mount Sterling, Ky., a short time since, and murdered him in a most brutal manner, were subsequently overtaken by a mob and lynched.

LUDGER ARPIN, a young man who was accused of having murdered MORSE TREMBLAY, a rival in the affections of a young lady at St. John's, Canada, was tried a few days ago and acquitted. The evidence, which was entirely circumstantial, showed that ARPIN had lain in wait for TREMBLAY, and that he had shot him while on his way home from the house of the young lady.

An Arkansas editor, who is either very fond of a joke, or has had a sad experience of the responsibilities of his position, lately issued "the paper" without editorial matter, but with a paragraph at the head of the column in which he declared that the wives of his subscribers had so occupied his attention in calling to show their babies that he had no time to attend to anything else.

Prof. SMITH, who recently contributed a valuable paper to the Baltimore *Sun* on the treatment of hydrophobia, wrote a letter to the same journal a few days ago, in which he declares himself out of patience with those who are superstitious enough to believe that there is any virtue whatever in the mad-dog stone possessed by a resident of Rectortown, Fauquier County, Va. "This stone," says the Professor, "is probably of a slate or chalky nature, and porous. When dry, it will adhere to a moist part, as such a substance will to the tongue, and fall off when saturated with moisture. That it has any affinity for the poison of the rabid animal is too ridiculous to merit serious discussion. The evil resulting from belief in remedies so absurd is that it prevents the use of efficient means."

The hanging of ANDY WILLIAMS, at Harrison, Tenn., recently, for the murder of J. DEUTCHER, appears to have been made the occasion of a pleasure excursion by about 200 of the morbidly inclined citizens of Chattanooga. The culprit, according to the statement of a reporter of the Chattanooga *Times*, was chained in a state-room on board a steam-boat, where he held a sort of levee for several hours, smoked cigars, and made jokes with his fellow-passengers until arriving at his destination. He was then led to the jail and a shroud thrown over him, after which he was seated upon his coffin, and driven to a distance of half a mile, closely followed by several hundred men and women on horse-back. The poor fellow was subsequently placed upon the scaffold, and permitted to sit there for an hour. To fill up the time he called the brother of his victim to stand beside him on the platform while he begged his forgiveness. After this he gave good advice to a courtezan, who also stood beside him, and finally having sung, "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound," the trap was sprung and he passed into eternity.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Appeal for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly allow in your columns an appeal for aid for the suffering poor in this locality?

Two cases brought to light this terribly cold morning may serve as samples of the condition of many. Our missionary, in his house to house visitation, called at an attic of a tenement-house on Mulberry-street. It was a dingy, dirty room, with but one window, and that in the roof. An old woman, who was blind, and a younger one, who was a lodger, were in the room together, with a child about eighteen months old. The little one was sitting on the floor crying. On inquiry it was ascertained that the mother had left the child, about eight days ago, with the old woman, to go out for a day's washing, and had not been seen since. The little thing was sitting in its own filth, crying with the cold. On lifting it up from the floor it was found that the clothing was frozen stiff—up to its knees, and its little feet and legs were so numb that it could not stand. We had it brought here, and, after nearly four hours of effort, it was made warm. Both its hands were bleeding, and there is scarcely a doubt but that in a few hours more it would have perished with the cold.

The other case is that of a woman deserted by her husband, and left with a child but two weeks' old. She was lying on a pile of straw in her room, without fire, while her babe had not a stitch of clothing of its own. These cold days, which bring health to some, are dreaded ones to the wretched poor.

Yours, truly, WM. F. BARNARD,
Superintendent Five Points House of Industry.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870.

The Tweedites and the Public.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is my privilege and pleasure to take a second breakfast every morning on your much valued and fearless paper. In common with all good citizens, I admire your courage in the herculean task of exposing and aiding in breaking up the "Ring." All, I presume, you can do is to expose, and if, after that is accomplished, (and it seems to me that the work is pretty thoroughly being done,) the people do not do their part, your skirts will be pronounced clear. Speaking of Rings; as I was riding to the ferry this morning I saw a very conspicuous handbill on the fence, "The Emerald Ring." It seemed to me suggestive, and I pass it along as a not inappropriate cognomen for the notorious and infamous "Ring" which now well-nigh rules the City of New-York. When will its inhabitants awake to a sense of their danger, their rights and their duty?

A CONSTANT READER.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your exposures about Central Park are on the right track, and your onslaught on FISK & Co. is to the point, and is not lost on honest people, although you may feel sometimes discouraged to have to fight against such odds, and feel that it is like "kicking against the pricks." Always remember the words in the good Book, that the wicked shall prosper for a time. Of course your only object in arguing with the *Herald* is to keep the subject before the public. All that does good; all honest men are with you. They know how the TIMES started, and they know that its upright course has made its opinions valued more than those of the *Herald* by all respectable people. If any one wants a servant they look to the *Herald*, but if they want to be enlightened on any important subject, who would think of going to the *Herald*? Keep up your attack; the people are with you. Watch and wait, and the day of triumph will come at last. AN ERIE VICTIM.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How beautiful is truth, how powerful, how irresistible! Such was my conclusion on reading your reply to the *Herald's* sophistry. You have completely demolished the *Herald's* plea for DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. MR. FIELD does not attempt to convict the swindlers of the innocent holders of Erie stock, but to confirm them in their ill-gotten gains—and he cannot squirm from the responsibility. VERITAS.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The debate of Wednesday's session, on the San Domingo question, was kept up until 6¾ o'clock today. An occasional outburst of bitter feeling, or a spirited retort, relieved the tedium of the morning hours.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, asserted his unbounded confidence in and his appreciation of the purity of the motives of the President, but was opposed to further territorial acquisition upon general grounds.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, submitted and advocated an amendment prohibiting the appointment of Congressmen as members of the proposed Commission, which was rejected—yeas 16, nays 28.

Mr. MORTON, at this point, stated that in his criticism during the debate upon the position of the Senator from Delaware, (BAYARD,) he had not intended any offensive personal sting. If the Senator thought the whipping-post a good thing, he was welcome to it.

Mr. BAYARD replied, that as his purpose was invariably to avoid personal allusions in debate, he felt gratified in resenting them in the spirit in which they were offered. He very cheerfully accepted the explanation.

Mr. SUMNER, noticing a side remark by Mr. CARPENTER, sharply replied that he had not, and would not, take back anything he had said since the discussion commenced.

Several amendments by Mr. SCHURZ were rejected; one was for directing an inquiry as to persons imprisoned or exiled by the Dominican Republic because of their hostility to annexation, or for other political reasons, and also one as to any protectorate over or aid given to the Dominican Republic by the naval force of the United States, and dating since the commencement of the investigation, three months after the withdrawal of such force.

At 4 o'clock Mr. CASSERLY took the floor, and proceeded to show that the majority were determined to prevent any inquiry not agreeable to them.

An amendment by Mr. SCHURZ to postpone all investigation until three months after the withdrawal of the United States naval force from Dominican waters, was supported by Mr. SUMNER, upon the ground that an expression of the popular will of Dominica for or against annexation should be uninfluenced by a pressure of bayonets. He commented approvingly upon the law of England prohibiting the presence of military within a certain limit of an election poll, and argued that the amendment involved a great principle of constitutional liberty.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, regretted that the great principle, now so lauded by the Senator from Massachusetts, was not appreciated by him when he voted for the Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement bill and the Naturalization bills, authorizing the presence of military at the election polls in New-York and other States.

In the course of other debate, Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and EDMUNDS, of Vermont, became involved in a personal controversy, which terminated with Mr. SUMNER'S admission that when, at the last session, he became satisfied he could not support the treaty, he ought to have communicated that fact to the President, and he regretted not having done that. This, he said, was the extent of his offending, and it did not justify the denunciation heaped upon him during the debate. He thought the Senator (Mr. EDMUNDS) should do him a little more justice.

Mr. EDMUNDS retorted that if full justice was done the Senator from Massachusetts, his language today in regard to the President would have received much more severe comment than it had. But all the Senator's calumnies had fallen to the ground.

Mr. SUMNER protested he had uttered no calumnies, and that the object of his friend was only to make mischief.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, urged an amendment to provide for an inquiry as to any attempt, by any foreign Power, to obtain possession of Dominica. This intimation, he said, had been thrown out in the President's Message as an inducement for annexation. He regarded it as the merest phantasy ever indulged in by any man, but wanted the truth established by an investigation. Mr. THURMAN'S amendment was lost, and various amendments offered by Mr. CASSERLY were voted down. An amendment by Mr. THURMAN, to extend the investigation, so as to include the probable number of inhabitants of San Domingo, was agreed to.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, in some general remarks, said the Senate started out with formidable accusations against President GRANT, but as debate proceeded these had been whittled down at last to the small point that the only difference between the Senate and the President was as to the act of the latter in negotiating a treaty in advance of an expression of Senatorial opinion upon the treaty.

At 6 o'clock Mr. CASSERLY, of California, proceeded to deliver a long resume of the whole controversy, but, without proceeding far, yielded to personal appeals to allow a vote to be taken.

The resolution was then passed, yeas 31, nays 9. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Flanagan, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Howell, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Revels, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Warner, Willey, Williams—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Casserly, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, A. G. Thurman, Tipton—9.

Messrs. HOWARD and LEWIS, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. BAYARD and JOHNSTON in the negative.

TEXT OF MR. MORTON'S RESOLUTION.

The following is the full text of the joint resolution, as adopted in the Senate:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three Commissioners, and also a Secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the Island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such Commissioners may deem necessary, and there inquire into, ascertain and report the political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, the desire and disposition of the people of said Republic to become annexed to and form part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental and moral condition of said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country, its mineral and agricultural products, the products of its waters and forests, and the general character of the soil, the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the climate and health of the country, its bays, harbors and rivers; its meteorological character and existence, and the existence and frequency of meteorological phenomena; the debt of the Government, its obligations, whether funded or unfunded, and how admitted, or unadjusted, and under discussion; treaties or engagements with other Powers, the extent of boundaries and territory; what proportion is covered by foreign claimants, or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or grants have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican Government may desire to be annexed to and become a part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof, and such other information with respect to said Government or its territories as to the said Commissioners shall seem desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of said Dominican Republic into the United States as one of its Territories.

2. *Resolved*, That said Commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

3. *Resolved*, That said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of their expenses and the compensation of the Secretary, which shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

At 12:4 o'clock, the Senate went into Executive Session; the only business previously transacted being the reception of the credentials of Mr. D. T. JEWETT, appointed by the Governor of Missouri to fill temporarily the vacancy caused by Mr. DRAKE'S resignation. The credentials were presented by Mr. SCHURZ, and upon being read Mr. JEWETT was qualified, and took his seat.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

At 1 o'clock the open session of the Senate was resumed, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia, took up the House bill relieving the political disabilities of certain citizens in Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved as an amendment the Amnesty bill reported last session from the Select Committee on Disabilities, in the Senate. In advocacy of it he took decided ground against any further special legislation for relieving individuals, and in favor of a general bill. The partisan character of this relief, under the present system, was to him very objectionable. He could not sanction the practice of relieving Republicans, so that they might enter into public office, and refusing to extend to Democrats, as a class, equal clemency. With a few exceptions, he would relieve every person in the United States.

After remarks by Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia, that he had never been influenced by partisan considerations, in asking political relief for his constituents, and that the bill included as many Democrats as Republicans; by Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, in denial of the charge that Republicans were unduly favored in this particular, and by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, in favor of general legislation, the bill was laid aside without action.

DEATH OF HON. WM. SMYTH.

A message from the House was received announcing the decease of Hon. WILLIAM SMYTH, late a Representative from Iowa.

After a eulogy by Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, and the adoption of the customary resolutions, the Senate adjourned, at 1½ P. M., until Wednesday, Jan. 4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the opening of the session the bill regulating the rates of duty on sugar, which passed the Senate yesterday, was signed by the Speaker, and sent to the President for his approval and signature.

DEBATE ON AMNESTY.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, in the chair, proceeded to a general debate on the President's annual Message.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, addressed the House in eulogy of the people of the South, and in advocacy of the principle of universal amnesty.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, made an argument against amnesty. He thought the Republicans would show better statesmanship by taking care of and protecting loyal men in the South, than with covering with the mantle of amnesty those who tried to break up the Government. They should take care of their friends first and of their enemies afterward. There were 150,000 colored men in Virginia who were excluded from the jury box, and the consequence was that the lives of loyal men were not safe in Virginia. They were not safe in Main-street, in the City of Richmond. It is true that loyal men were not shot down there, but it was equally true that when a loyal man passed a group of rebels on a street corner and heard vile epithets applied to him, he knew that if he resented it one or two things would occur, either he would be killed, and his slayer go unwhipt of justice, or if he, in self-defense, took the life of one of them, he would be tried, convicted of murder, and executed. He admitted that now and again, when Republican Sheriffs were in office, a few colored men were summoned as jurors, but the general rule was to exclude them, and he would not extend amnesty there until that inequality ceased to exist. To be an active and working Republican in Virginia made a man an outlaw and an outcast. He might be as pure and spotless as an angel, but he would not be above black-hearted and foul slander. To prove that, it was only necessary to refer to the daily Conservative newspapers of Richmond and other parts of Virginia.

Mr. BURD, of New-Jersey, addressed the House in favor of amnesty.

Mr. BOOKER, of Virginia, spoke in favor of universal amnesty. Replying to his colleague, Mr. PORTER, he said the Constitution of Virginia was perfectly silent as to the color of the jurors. All who were entitled to vote and hold office, and none others were qualified to act as jurors.

Mr. PORTER explained that although that were so, colored men were practically excluded from juries, because the law required that grand jurors and jurors in criminal cases should be freeholders.

Mr. BOOKER argued that no injustice was done to the colored people in Virginia, either in the administration of the laws or in regard to common school education. There was no State in the Union in which justice was more impartially administered than it was in Virginia.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of universal amnesty.

At the close of his remarks, the House, at 2½ o'clock P. M., adjourned till the 4th of January.

THE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Still Another List of Attractive Features in the Line of Holiday Gifts.

The rush for holiday goods still continues. Stores are besieged from morning until night, daily, with purchasers of purse plethoric, and cart-loads of articles are disposed of before the closing hours. Below will be found another list of attractive establishments for the selection of good things at low figures.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

These gentlemen, who have their quarters in Union-square, are importers of the celebrated Albert biscuit, made by ROBERT MIDDLEMASS, of Edinburgh, which are put up in tins, and thus preserved, so that when opened for use the contents are, it is said, as fresh as when originally packed. They are also importers of liquors, including the finest quality of sherries and liquor wines, also burgandies and dessert liquors and champagnes and cognac brandies; also game-pots and fruit glasses. From this establishment everything can be procured that is desirable for the holiday season, and of first class. These parties are agents for LEA & PERRINS' genuine Worcester sauce, which has a world-wide reputation.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

It seems unnecessary to call more than passing attention to the Great American Tea Company, who, at their stores, have a supply of the finest articles to be found in this market, and at prices which have given them the reputation they have enjoyed for so many years. The stores of this Company are to be found in every portion of the City, and at each, a specialty has been made of packages for the holidays, which parties may purchase and present to their friends as tokens of esteem—after they are put in the coffee or tea urn. Purchasers cannot go amiss in visiting the stores of this Company, for, whether located in Vesey-street or in the Bowery, or on the west side, or even in Brooklyn, the quality will be the same in each.

D. VAN NOSTRAND.

Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND, the well-known publisher, importer and jobber of military, naval and scientific books, offers an extensive catalogue for the holiday season, at his stores, at Nos. 23 Murray street, and 27 Warren-street. He has a fresh variety of interesting publications, which are likely to make very suitable and acceptable Christmas presents. Prominent among the gift-books is the "Rebellion Record," twelve volumes, which is sold in handsomely-finished style, at prices ranging from $60 to $84 per set. The English edition of JOMINI'S "Military and Political Life of the Emperor Napoleon" has been printed by him, in three volumes, in cloth, half morocco, and half russia. This work is sold at $25, and $35, and $37 50.

FRIEND PITTS.

The holiday display at FRIEND PITTS' establishment, No. 863 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, is one of the very best in the City. There is a very nice selection of Bohemian glass, Parian marble, and ormolu vases. The assortment of toys, including musical varieties, is fine; of dressing-cases, toilet sets, fine ivory and shell fans, elegant sash-ribbons and neckties, worsted embroideries, designs, &c., and a full line of alpaca and silk umbrellas, parasols, &c., there is a splendid stock.

STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER.

This wholesale establishment has thrown open its entire stock to retail customers. If juveniles could ever have a surfeit of playthings, the quantity and quality could be furnished here. The firm have an immense assortment, and occupy one of the largest edifices of the kind in the City. Parties in search of the beautiful and amusing should visit them at No. 394 Broadway.

PATTERSON BROTHERS.

The skaters who would select an ice holiday present, will find one of the finest and most complete assortments in the City at PATTERSON BROTHERS', importers of hardware, No. 27 Park-row. Their skate department has been offered to the retail trade, and is thronged daily. Every variety and all qualities of skates are displayed, and sold at prices at once reasonable and unusual. A very large stock is yet on hand, although the sales already have been extraordinarily large.

ALTHOF, BERGMAN & CO.

At the corner of Park-place and Church-street is an immense toy warehouse, occupying the entire building, five stories and basements. It seems more like a bazaar than the establishment of a private firm. For the holiday season it is open from morning until night to retail customers. Everything that can cater to the youthful taste, is here found in abundance of variety and style. Toys, from a penny whistle to a three hundred dollar set, are displayed in tempting array. The amount of sales is very large, and daily increases.

THE SEWING-MACHINES.

The most fastidious of our fair stitchers cannot complain of either a lack of variety or quantity in the styles and prices of sewing-machines. The Wheeler & Wilson Lock-stitch Machine, at No. 625 Broadway; the Empire Machine, at No. 294 Bowery; the Florence Machine, at No. 305 Broadway; and the Grover & Baker Machine, at No. 495 Broadway, present every possible attraction in their line.

THE SEWING-MACHINE STARTER.

One of the very best improvements to sewing-machines is NEEDHAM'S sewing-machine starter, for starting machines always in the right direction, with the foot in position for working the treadle. A gentle pressure of the foot starts the wheel, which cannot go backward unless desired. The hands need never be used in moving the machinery. In turning corners, plaiting, sewing without basting, it is an almost indispensable auxiliary. Time, breakage of needles and loss of thread are saved, and operators, who have tried it for months, readily testify to its invaluable aid and the great advantages they experience from its use. In manufacturing establishments, where large numbers of machines are used and unskilled operators are constantly being employed, the starter will prove a teacher and help as well as a decided economy. With reasonable use, the starter will last as long as the sewing-machine.

The office and sales-room is at No. 962 Broadway.

MEERCHAUM PIPES.

The oldest established and most trustworthy house who manufacture and sell at retail this line of goods, is that of F. J. KALDENBERG, having two stores, one at No. 6 John-street, and the other at the corner of Nassau and John streets. Their finely-carved specimens won the prize at the Paris Exposition of 1867, in competition with all nations, and are unsurpassed by those of any other maker. It it is worth one's while to look at their pipes of skull-heads, Mephisto, Faust and a variety of singular designs. By all means, if you are a smoker, see KALDENBERG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At FORSTER'S, No. 911 Broadway, will be found pearl, Russia, leather, and all kinds of goods in the shape of fans and hair brushes and combs; also opera-glasses, pearl and leather carved and shell card-cases; porte-monnaies in sets, and, indeed, everything that a lady can send for a present to a gentleman, or vice versa.—At DIRMAN & CO.'S will be found English tooth-brushes, of superior manufacture and at reduced prices; also French and English perfumery in great variety.—Dr. LEVITT, of No. 42 East Twentieth-street, has recently perfected an improvement in artificial teeth, which those desiring to commence the New-Year or Christmas with would do well to examine.—Those who smoke will find the weed in quantities and prices to suit at HEALD & MILLER'S, No. 176 Water-street.—F. P. FREEMAN, of No. 891 Broadway, has at retail an elegant assortment of marble, ormulu and alabaster clocks, mantle sets and other ornaments; also, pearl and plain opera-glasses, rich fans, music and glove-boxes, &c., too numerous to mention.—BURKS, the furrier, who has removed to No. 661 Broadway, has some excellent bargains which the ladies would do well to examine.—C. E. COLLINS & Co. offer those very attractive gentle watches, which will be certain to entice those who cannot afford to wear a gold time-piece. It may be said of the Collins metal, however, that it wears well and makes a very good show when new, so that even the wearer, who knows its value, need not be ashamed to display his "ticker."—The present season of cold weather admonishes us to provide for our comfort, and this can be done only by procuring clothing. COLFAX & OVERTON, at Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, have an excellent assortment of business and Winter clothes at prices which will suit the most fastidious.—Those in search of an elegant cane, cannot do better than to patronize A. COX'S SONS, of No. 25 Maiden-lane. Their black ebony pieces, with golden heads, are gems of workmanship. Prices range from fifty cents to as many dollars, and everything is warranted.—The prince of toy-dealers is WILSON, of No. 73 Bowery, who imports his own goods from Germany, and offers first-class articles for a mere song. Nobody who purchases there will have cause to regret it.

School Festival and Exhibition.

The Christmas festivities of the schools and lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society were pleasantly inaugurated yesterday afternoon by the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School, No. 49 Crosby-street. Through the courtesy of Rev. Mr. JONES, of the City Mission, the festival and exhibition were held in Carmel Chapel, the school having overgrown the capacity of its reception-room. Some 250 children were present, whose cleanly, intelligent and orderly appearance was very gratifying to the large number of visitors present. C. L. BRACE, Esq., Secretary of the Society, presided, and appropriate addresses were delivered by D. WILLIS JAMES, Esq., Rev. Mr. JONES, Mr. DUPUY and others. A number of recitations, songs and dialogues were given by the scholars, some of them in a very admirable manner. MARIA DOYLE, a little girl, apparently about twelve years old, recited a piece of sentimental poetry, displaying a correctness of enunciation, gracefulness of gesture, and captivating sweetness of voice, that could scarcely be surpassed. The Misses STEVENS and their assistant teachers were highly complimented upon the excellent appearance of the school, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed by the grateful little ones to Mr. WILSON, the owner of the school building, who allows them to occupy it rent free, rather than let the premises for thousands of dollars, for the purposes to which much of the property in that neighborhood is devoted. The children went home laden not only with the delicacies of the bakery and candy-store, but with substantial articles of clothing.

West-Side Association—A Broadway Under-Ground Railroad Advocated.

The West-side Association held a public meeting last evening in the Harvard Rooms, on Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-second-street. Mr. WILLIAM R. MARTIN, President of the Association occupied the chair, and among those present were a large number of prominent citizens and property-holders of the west side. Mr. MARTIN addressed those present in reference to the necessity existing for the rapid sewering, grading, and paving of the streets and avenues of the west side above Fifty-ninth-street. The property-owners, he said, made no complaint about taxes, and were ready to promptly meet the necessary outlay for penditure, but they insisted on having the public improvements completed within a reasonable time, so that the property might be brought into market and be made productive, instead of, as now, being eaten up by taxes. To do this, they must push the Mayor, the Park Commissioners and the Commissioner of Public Works. As matters now are conducted, the Commissioner of Public Works has granted as long a term to complete the grading of Eighth-avenue as it took to build the Pacific Railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast. All the necessary improvements in that locality should be completed within two years, and thus save the population and wealth of the City, which is now being scattered over New-Jersey and Long Island. Mr. MARTIN also spoke in favor of a Broadway under-ground railroad, and was followed by EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, who also advocated this means of transportation, together with a reduction of taxes.

WILLIAM A. WHITBECK made a lengthy address, showing the feasibility and necessity of a Broadway under-ground railroad, and contending that it was the only line which could command the confidence of capitalists.

ROSWELL D. HATCH then introduced the following resolutions, or conclusions, after adopting which the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, Some more expeditious means of conveyance between the upper and lower parts of the City of New-York than we now have is absolutely necessary, and must be provided. We, therefore, resolve, therefore, in view of the importance of the subject, after giving it careful consideration, declare, as the result of their deliberations, that they are in favor of a railway, to be operated by locomotive instead of stationary power, that shall commence at the battery and run under Broadway to Madison-square, from thence under-ground to a connection with the steam lines on the Fourth-avenue at Forty-second-street, with an extension, thence under the Fourth-avenue northward until the low grounds at One Hundred and Second-street are reached.

Also, of an under-ground line from Madison-square, up Broadway to the west side of the Central Park at Fifty-ninth-street, and its continuance from thence, on a suitable route, to Manhattanville or to the Harlem River, as those to be interested in its construction and the people to be benefited shall mutually agree.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Fair.

There is no cause which appeals with more force for the sympathy of all classes of Americans than that of the orphans of the soldiers and sailors, in whose behalf a Fair is being held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway. It was opened on the 15th inst. under very bright auspices, but its success so far has not been encouraging. This, no doubt, has been owing to the manifold demands on the charity of the public which have lately been made, but it is to be hoped that, after the generous sympathy which has been extended to suffering abroad, the citizens of New-York will not forget the wards which the war for the Union left as a legacy to the nation.

In all its arrangements, the Fair reflects the highest credit on the ladies, who have so earnestly devoted themselves to this good cause. There are thirty-six tables, each of which possesses some distinctive character, and all of which are filled with articles specially adapted for holiday presents. At the beautiful perfumery table a cologne fountain is in constant play, at that of Post No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic, the American, Cuban and German flags are gracefully entwined, and at table No. 6, (the raffle table,) 100 choice articles are displayed, which are to be raffled for at $1 a chance. These comprise one Arion piano, dressing-cases, bronzes, paintings, books, fancy fans, &c. The voting for the splendid sword has been one of the interesting features of the Fair. The vote stood last evening, Grant, 14; McClellan, 3; Grafulla, 50; Thaler, 13; McDowell, 6; Sheridan, 2; Sherman, 2; Fisk, 2; and Tweed, 2; and for the fine meerschaum pipe: Grant, 53; McClellan, 62, and several scattering votes. There is singing by the children every afternoon, and a fine band of music is in attendance all the time. Many of the ladies who assisted at the Hebrew Fair have given their services to this, and it is to be hoped that the brilliant success which attended the former will now be diverted into this channel.

Robert L. Maitland.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, of the house of ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., one of the old and well-known merchants of New York, died suddenly on Thursday morning, at Port Washington, N. J., of paralysis. He was of Scotch descent, but was born in this City. His father before him was a successful business men, and he therefore had every advantage in his youth and came to manhood already possessed of means which in those days were accounted affluent. Unlike many young men in a like position, he paid strict attention to business, and became known for high integrity and superior ability. For thirty years he was one of the most prominent merchants of the City, being largely engaged in the tobacco trade. He was a constant attendant at the Presbyterian Church, and is said to have been liberal in all the charitable enterprises of the society to which he belonged, and to have bestowed in private with a generous hand. Mr. MAITLAND belonged to the old and high-minded school of New-York merchants, a class from which no member can disappear without entailing a grievous loss upon the business community.

Personal.

Mr. Stenesen, the Swedish Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Gen. H. L. Robinson, of the United States Army; Gov. J. B. Paige, of Vermont; Hon. William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; Hon. H. B. Norton, of Norw

EXTRAORDINARY LARCENY.

A Mother and Daughter Duped by a Gang of Thieves—A Singular Case.

Yesterday morning two men, accompanied by two women, entered the premises of ANTOINE TROLL, on an upper floor of No. 63 Nassau-street, when the men produced revolvers and announced themselves as officers, at the same time exhibiting papers which they stated were search-warrants. While the men were thus intimidating the proprietor the women busied themselves in ransacking the safe, from which they removed $1,500 worth of gold chains and nearly all of the account books, with all of which property they escaped, the men keeping FRALL under control until they had obtained a sufficient start to secure their escape. The male confederates then made good their own escape, and the jeweler found himself a deluded loser by the extraordinary transaction. He then applied to Officer RYAN, of the Second Precinct, and informed him that he had recognized the two women as Mrs. ELIZABETH REUTER and her daughter ELIZA, and that they resided in Forsyth-street. The officer proceeded to the premises, and there found the women, who were at once identified as the female portion of the gang, and in their possession were found the lost books and $400 worth of the stolen chains. Both were arrested and arraigned during the afternoon before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs. The jeweler made his statement, and the Magistrate ordered a complaint to be made out, intending to commit the prisoners for trial. While the clerk was drawing up the affidavits, the women began to cry and the daughter requested permission to speak to the Magistrate. Permission granted, ELIZA stated that both she and her mother were innocent of any intention to commit a larceny, and that they had entered the store because it was the property of her father, who had abandoned his family. She produced a paper from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, requesting Justice SCOTT to arrest the husband and father, F. REUTER, on a charge of abandonment, and explained that the Magistrate had been unable to do anything because REUTER had disappeared. His family had not seen h nsince last May, and were in great destitution, although he had been possessed of property worth $15,000, which had been originally obtained from his wife. ELIZA stated also that when her father disappeared they ascertained that he had assigned all his property to a Mr. DURANCE, who had permitted TROLL, the complainant, and formerly foreman for REUTER, to remain in charge of and conduct the business, in order, as she and her mother believed, to defraud his family of their legitimate means of support. On Tuesday, the men who threatened TROLL, called on Mrs. REUTER and informed her that they were detectives, and that proceedings had been instituted by REUTER to secure a divorce. They told the mother and daughter that they had a perfect right to seize any of the stock in the store, and that if they neglected to do so before the divorce was granted they would lose everything. Believing this statement, the women accompanied the pretended detectives to TROLL's store, and there seized the chains and books, subsequently surrendering the property to the property to the unknown men as officers of the law.

This statement put an entirely different complexion on the case, and the Magistrate at once saw that the unfortunate and ignorant women had been victimized by a pair of sharp scoundrels, who had in some way become familiar with the family troubles, and used such knowledge to work out one of the cleverest schemes of rascality ever developed. When Justice DOWLING called up and questioned TROLL, he succeeded in finding out that TROLL knew that the missing REUTER was at work in Newark, N. J., and that he had visited him there ostensibly on business. He denied that he had ever paid REUTER any money since he left New-York, and insisted that he was not aiding REUTER in evading the law in thus keeping in another State, away from his family. TROLL stated that he did not know DURANCE's full name, and had only seen him once or twice since he had purchased REUTER's business. He exhibited a paper, showing that he had paid DURANCE $300 for a share in the business.

Justice DOWLING then asked the daughter if she could give any clue to the identity of the unknown men, but she was unable to do so, though she could readily identify them if ever arrested. Finding that both of the women were apparently innocent of any intent to commit a felony, the fact that they had seized the account books as well as the chains, showing a belief that they were merely taking their own property, the Magistrate decided to release the mother and daughter on their own recognizances until today, when a further investigation will be made.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 22, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, basement and four stories, 20 by 50; TERENCE FARLEY, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of Eighty-second-street, 102.2 feet west of Third-avenue, basement and three stories, 19.2 by 42; A. W. SWIFT, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-second-street, 120 feet west of Lexington-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; JOHN MCCOOL, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, three stories, 18.9 by 52; BEDELL & WELLINGTON, owners.

Three first-class dwellings, west side of Lexington-avenue, 43 feet south of Sixty-third-street, basement and three stories, 19.6 by 50; JOHN C. DONNELLY, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 210 feet east of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 18.9 by 46; F. A. THURSTON, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 75 feet west of Lexington-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; TERENCE FARLEY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Lexington-avenue, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street, four stories, 20 by 50; TERENCE FARLEY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Eighty-sixth-street, 247.6 feet west of Third-avenue, basement and three stories, 18.6 by 50; VICTOR SEAMAN, owner.

IRON FRONT.

One store, Nos. 73 and 75 Laurens-street, basement and five stories, 50.6 by 71; AMOS R. ENOO, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One church, south side of Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, basement and one story, 84.8 by 85; owners, Fourth German Reformed P. D. Church.

One second-class dwelling, No. 98 Laurens-street, three stories, 25 by 22; WM. H. FORDHAM, owner.

Five stores and tenements, south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, four stories, 25 by 54; JOHN J. BURCHILL, owner.

One store and tenement, south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, four stories, 25 by 60; JOHN J. BURCHILL, owner.

One office, north side of Thirtieth-street, 350 feet west of Ninth-avenue, one story, 50 by 20; Hudson River Railroad Company, owners.

One stable, Nos. 229 and 231 Seventh-street, two stories, 22 by 49; Rev. THOS. MOONEY, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One wash and out-house, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 125 feet east of First-avenue, two stories, 25 by 15; GOTTLIEB SCHOTT, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings.....	38	Church.....	1
Brown-stone fronts.....	26	Store.....	1
Iron front.....	1	Stores and tenements...	6
Brick fronts.....	10	Office.....	1
Frame building.....	1	Stable.....	1
First-class dwellings...	26	Miscellaneous.....	1
Second-class dwelling..	1		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 22, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One frame second-class dwelling, No. 210 East Eighty-sixth-street, three stories, 25x30, extension on front 20 feet; VICTOR SEAMAN, owner.

One brick factory, No. 99 Second-avenue, three and a half stories, 25x40, extension on rear 40 feet; LOUIS KAPPS, owner.

One frame store and tenement, No. 113 Baxter-street, two stories and attic, 25x38, full story to be made of attic; Mr. FITZPATRICK, owner.

A New Church.

The Fourth German Reformed P. D. Church, of this City, contemplate the immediate erection of a new house of worship, and for this purpose have secured three lots on the south side of Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, making a plot of ground 75 by 100 feet. The new church, when completed, will have a front of 54 feet 8 inches, and a depth of 84 feet, comprising a basement for a lecture-room, and an auditorium. The edifice is to be of brick, the front being of faced brick with stone trimmings. The style of architecture is the plain, and the total cost of the proposed structure is estimated at $32,000. The interior will be handsomely finished and furnished. Sitting accommodation for about 800 persons. The architect is Mr. W. WHEELER SMITH, No. 1 Union-square; the mason, ISAAC M. WINTER, and the carpenters, J. & M. GROODY.

Trustees of the College of the City of New-York.

The trustees of the College of the City of New-York met at 4 P. M. yesterday.

Mr. GROSS offered a report from the Executive Committee in favor of appointing DAVID B. SCOTT Principal of the Introductory Department of the College; also in favor of raising the salaries of all Professors of fifteen years' standing to $4,750 per annum, and President WEBB's salary to $5,750.

The suggestion of the Committee in regard to Mr. SCOTT was adopted, and the balance of the report was recommitted.

A communication from Mr. WEBB, President of the College, in answer to a resolution, was read, in which he reports the names of certain Professors who are not, in his opinion, adapted to remain in their present status in the College, as follows: First, Prof. G. B. DOCHERTY, LL.D., because he is not exerting that influence which he should exert; second, Prof. G. W. HUNTSMAN, A. M., by reason of his failure to preserve discipline; third, Prof. A. J. MORALES, for same reason; fourth, Prof. JESSE A. SPENCER, because he is wanting in power to govern his sections.

Mr. SANDS offered a resolution that the above-named Professors be relieved from duty on and after Jan. 1, 1871.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared by the President to be lost, six members voting in the affirmative and five in the negative.

The meeting then adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration—The New Lunatic Asylum—Statistics.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Exchange of Land reported that the matter had been satisfactorily arranged through the intervention of Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, and Commissioner WALLACH was instructed to expend $250 in procuring a suitable testimonial for Mr. SCHWAB. A committee of three was appointed to proceed to Washington in reference to the proposed change in the Emigration Bureau, and Messrs. SCHAACK, LYNCH and HART were chosen. The sum of $80,000 was appropriated for the construction of a Pavillion Asylum for the lunatics at Ward's Island. Complaint was made that the passengers of the *Guiding Star*, from Antwerp, had been poorly fed on the passage, and the complaint was referred to the Castle Garden Committee, with power. The resignation of Gen. PATRICK H. JONES, (now Postmaster) as counsel to the Board, which was tendered on the 1st of October, was accepted, and the selection of his successor was left to the President of the Board. The following resolution was offered by Commissioner NICOLSON, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Ward's Island Committee be directed to make monthly reports to the Board of the condition and history of all inmates of the institution at Ward's Island, having particular reference to the cases of emigrants likely to remain a charge and to any emigrant who may have been previously forwarded at the expense of this Commission to Europe or inland.

Dr. ADOLPH KESSLER was appointed assistant physician at Castle Garden, at a salary of $1,500. The following are the statistics for the half month:

Number of alien passengers arrived to Dec. 15 1870.....	207,462
Number of alien passengers arrived since, to Dec. 22, 1870.....	901
Total.....	208,363
To same date in 1869.....	255,449
Passengers arrived, manifests not received.....	1,152

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in bank, Jan. 1.....	$79,371 66
Aggregate receipts to Dec. 8....	$592,856 06
Received since, to Dec. 22, for commutation of alien passengers, &c.....	28,390 03— 621,246 09
Total.....	$700,617 75
Disbursements as per previous account, to Dec. 8.....	$670,529 89
Current expenses to date.....	19,987 52— 690,527 41
Balance in hand, City Chamberlain.	$10,090 34

Criminals Disposed Of.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding, JOHN C. BURNELL, Jr., was charged with steaming a set of sleeve-buttons, umbrella, &c. He was under two indictments, and by advice of his counsel, Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE, he pleaded guilty to the crime of petit larceny in both cases. He was sentenced to the Penitentary for one year.

WILLIAM EGAN pleaded guilty of an assault and battery committed on Officer FITZPATRICK by striking him on the head with a stone. The prisoner's wife and little boy were present in Court, and Mr. KINTZING, the prisoner's counsel, referred to the one-year-old boy in the mother's arms as his associate in crime.

Judge CARDOZO—Yes, he is the more eloquent of the two.

After some consultation with the District-Attorney, Judge CARDOZO announced that the eloquence of the junior counsel had prevailed. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

JOHN REYNOLDS and ROBERT SMITH pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

JOHN GOLDEN was charged with larceny from the person, in having assisted in snatching a watch from the person of a boy named FREDERICK SCHELTZER, at the corner of Broadway and Worth streets. He was found guilty, and recommended to mercy on account of his aged mother. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

DENNIS DEHAN pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

JOHN LOWERY pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

JAMES WATSON was charged with stealing an overcoat from the Mercantile Library, belonging to the librarian, Mr. PALMER. The jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for five years.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next at 10½ A. M.

Police Matters—A New Rule—Changes.

Superintendent KELSO yesterday issued a general order, notifying the force of the adoption by the Board of the following rule:

Members of the force are informed that it is not becoming for them to solicit nor sign petitions for appointment on the force, or otherwise to engage in efforts (or seek to use any influence to aid persons) to obtain such appointment. Violation of this rule will be a subject of discipline.

At a meeting of the Board, held in the afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:

That all applicants for the office of patrolman appear before the Board at 10 o'clock A. M. of the day on which their preliminary examination shall be had, and that the Chief Clerk then present to the Board a list of the names of the applicants and their preliminary examinations, and that such of said applicants as the Board shall deem unfitting to appoint shall be denied an examination. All applicants must appear at 9 o'clock A. M. of the day on which their preliminary examinations is to be had, and on failure thereof, no preliminary examinations will be postponed until the next week thereafter.

The Board ordered the following patrolmen to be dismissed from the Department: CHARLES CAMPBELL, Sixteenth Precinct, for neglect of duty and improper conduct; JOHN DURME, Eleventh Precinct, for violations of the rules; and PETER T. SMITH, Ninth Precinct, for the same offense.

An order was also issued putting all the car detectives in the City upon post duty, which has been done in consequence of many of these officers shirking the duty to which they have been assigned. Some of them, however, who have been zealous and efficient in the exercise of their functions will be assigned to proper posts by Superintendent KELSO.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 22, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

No. 45 Vesey-street, unsafe, bulged and cracked wall; HARRISON estate, owner.

No. 213 Greene-street, unsafe chimneys and dangerous; B. CURTIS, owner.

No. 99 Front-street, unsafe chimneys and dangerous; EDWARD R. JONES, owner.

No. 24 Henry-street, unsafe chimneys and dangerous; MICHAEL FEELY, owner.

No. 75 Henry-street, unsafe chimneys and dangerous; MORRIS FRIEDSAM, owner.

No. 13 Stone-street, unsafe fourth-floor beams; PETER NAIS, owner.

Nos. 283 and 285 Front-street, unsafe walls and lintels; W. R. WOOD, owner.

No. 22 Stanton-street, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. ANNA MYERS, owner.

No. 9 Stanton-street, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. VALENTINE, owner.

Third-street, building 80 feet from north-west corner of Lewis-street, unsafe souta and westerly wall, bulged and cracked; ELIZA VALLOTTEN, owner.

Cortlandt-street, building north-east corner Westreet, unsafe chimneys; GERARD HOYT, owner.

Third-avenue, building south-east corner of Seventy-fifth-street, unsafe fronts and lintels; THOMAS C. SMITH, owner.

No. 42 Elm-street, unsafe chimneys; JOHNSON & FALLON, owners.

No. 13 Morris-street, unsafe chimneys; W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents.

No. 144 Fulton-street, rear, unsafe north-east corner, settled and cracked; Mr. WITTHAUS, owner.

Nos. 125 Beekman-street, unsafe rear wall, badly cracked; M. LIVINGSTON, owner.

No. 12 Greenwich-street, unsafe chimneys and back stoop; J. J. HEALY, Jr., owner.

Nos. 26 and 28 Greenwich-street, unsafe chimneys and balconies; EDWARD BURKE, owner.

Nos. 127 and 129 Suffolk-street, unsafe chimneys in rear; GEO. G. HALLOCK, owner.

No. 148 Attorney-street, unsafe chimneys; WOLF KRONETHAL, owner.

No. 188 Stanton-street, unsafe chimneys; HERMAN EPSTEIN, owner.

No. 480 Broadway, unsafe third-story beams, deflected; GERTHOLD & SCHUERMAN, lessees.

No. 22 Henry-street, unsafe chimneys; ADOPH TUSKA, owner.

Nos. 182 and 184 Madison-street, unsafe brackets and top rail of fire-escape; DARIA H. KING, owner.

No. 162 Mercer-street, unsafe lintels and piers and party wall; JAMES KEAN, owner.

No. 166 Mercer-street, unsafe front wall; SEELING BREWSTER, owner.

Nos. 451 and 453 First-avenue, rear, unsafe walls; JOHN MATHEWS, owner.

Nos. 212 to 221 East Forty-second-street, west wall improperly braced; JOHN N. STEARNS, owner.

North side of Fortieth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue, five buildings, side and rear walls improperly braced; RICHARD FANNIN, owner.

South side of Forty-first-street, 420 feet east of Second-avenue, six buildings, side and rear walls improperly braced; RICHARD FANNIN, owner.

No. 294 Broadway, unsafe coping of north wall; R. H. CUDLIPP, agent.

Nos. 26 and 28 Second-avenue, unsafe walls; FRED. JOHNSON, owner.

Third-avenue, building north-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street, unsafe chimneys; THOS. H. CLARK, owner.

No. 243 Ninth-avenue, unsafe front wall and piers; Mrs. PERRY HAYDEN, owner.

Building 290 feet west of Fifty-third-street, south side, south-west corner of Sixth-avenue, unsafe west gable wall; PHILIP FITZPATRICK, owner.

The Election Marshals and Supervisors to be Paid.

Marshal SHARPE arrived from Washington, yesterday, with the necessary funds for paying off the deputy marshals and supervisors appointed to act during the election. The following order designates this evening as the time for making the payment in several of the districts:

The Chief Deputy Marshals of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Assembly Districts, will assemble the deputy marshals and supervisors who served at the late election, and whose names have been furnished for the rolls at such time and place as may be designated by them within their several Assembly Districts, on Friday evening, Dec. 23, 1870, for payment, on returning shields and batons. The Chief Deputy Marshals will report to their headquarters (Marshal's office) the times and places that may be designated. By order of

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
R. DES ANGES, Chief Deputy Marshal.

The men in the Seventh District will receive their money at the corner of Thompson and Amity streets.

Erie Railway Litigation—Mandamus to Compel the Discovery of Books.

In the Supreme Court Special Term, yesterday, before Judge BRADY, the old case of CHURCHILL *vs.* The Erie Railway Company and others came up on the regular calendar. In October last the relator, FRANKLIN CHURCHILL, a stockholder in the Erie Company, obtained a writ of alternative mandamus, to the effect that the Company should either allow their books to be examined by competent experts appointed by the Court, or show cause why the same should not be allowed. The petition sets forth that applications had been made to JAY GOULD, the President, and to HORATIO N. OTIS, the Secretary, within thirty days preceding an election, as required by the statute, and that these applications were refused. The Company demurred to this mandamus as insufficient, and President GOULD made return that he had no control of the books, and had made no refusal. To this the relator, CHURCHILL, demurred. When the demurrer came up for argument, yesterday, Mr. FIELD took the point that it must appear in the writ that the relator had exercised due diligence to obtain an inspection of the books, before such relief as that asked could be granted; that he should have made application to the directors, which it did not appear that he had done. Mr. GOULD, he said, had no control of the books, as was admitted by the demurrer.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD, for the relator, insisted that the President and Secretary were the proper persons on whom to make a demand for the inspection of the books of a corporation. He also urged with much force that Mr. FIELD's objections were of the most technical and frivolous nature. The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 23: Nos. 100, 115, 116, 117, 119. Being the last day of the term only five cases are set down.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Calendar, adjourned to Tuesday next.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
5596—Reichman vs. Grover.		6542—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Lynch.	
7010—Abrams vs. Hart.			
1810—Currie vs. Meade.		5746—King vs. Kettletas.	
5274—Winkler vs. Bohem.		6782—Bragg vs. Warener.	
3672—Frost vs. Peil.		6808—Mason vs. Tooker.	
4522—Lovell vs. Beach.		6824—Compton vs. King.	
6054—Guckenheimer vs. Berringer.		6826—Bassett vs. Bowne.	
5082¼—Tennont Nat. Bank of Hunter.		6862—Adair vs. Bailc.	
		6880—Lefien vs. Davis.	
		6996—Kirby vs. McFarland.	
6204—Scott vs. Curry.		7014—Davis vs. Munn.	
6278—Wemyss vs. Richard.		7070—Kellum vs. Lauty.	
		7102—Randolph vs. Rock.	
6300—Fent vs. Worn.		7202—Peyton vs. Deming.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on—No further calendar this term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
68—Levens vs. Oppenheimer.		113—Holbrook [vs. Blakiston.	
87—Burling vs. King.		127—Wetmore [vs. McSpedon.	
91—Barr vs. New-York and Orange Manufacturing and Mining Co.		156—Walsh vs. Carow.	
		168—McDaniel vs. Smith, Jr.	
97—McDaniel vs. Smith, Jr.		177—Edey vs. Persch.	
		190—Watson vs. Babcock.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1171—Monell vs. McFarland.		867—Bridgewater Paint Color Works vs. Bang.	
898—Pell vs. Russell.			
929—McLellan vs. Payolle.		1073—Shaw vs. Miller.	
1101—Parker vs. Lawrence.		1163—Sebcenwald vs. Metropolitan Savings Bank.	
		1145—Deforest vs. Ely.	
		1096—Born vs. Nassau.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
810—Wyatt vs. Holloway.		916—White vs. Shearman.	
786—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.		706—Commercial National Bank vs. Watts.	
859—Tappan vs. Miller.		849—Same vs. Cohen.	
855—Ward vs. Stein.		139—Scullin vs. Dolan.	
914—Newton vs. Townsend.		169—Greene vs. Harris.	
859—De Young vs. Wilson.		1—Knoth vs. Royal.	
726—Bann vs. Betts.		460—Howard vs. Merritt.	
898—Bonneville vs. Frank.		461—Wood vs. Merritt.	
906—Jersey City Crucible & Mfg Co. vs. N. Y. Steel Works.		0¾—Betts vs. Dodd.	
		135—Waring vs. Schulta.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4418—Baker vs. Cornell.		4722—Farrell vs. Harrigan.	
4543—Ambruster vs. Martin.		4723—O'Shea vs. Terpenny.	
		4724—Steinbach vs. Wilson.	
4582—Garnett vs. Dewey.		4725—Meyer vs. Johnson.	
4518—Darby vs. O'Neil.		4742—Schloerb vs. Kunsenman.	
4585—Growegler vs. Daub.			
4718—Schoeswald vs. Sanger.		4744—Haring vs. Freeman.	
		4745—Spingarn vs. Sarburg.	
4719—Esslins vs. Eastborn.			
4731—Clark vs. Parker.			

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4554—King vs. Tully.		4707—Desaye vs. Simons.	
4571—Noyes vs. Singer.		4708—Mott vs. Creger.	
4590—Levasseur vs. Belen.		4709—Vesey vs. Belen.	
4615—Jennie vs. Lusner.		4710—Bissell vs. Sterling.	
4628—McKenzie vs. Devlin.		4712—Hodges vs. Aaron.	
4701—Moody vs. Leverich.		4714—Martin vs. Schiffer.	
4702—Mott vs. Decker.		4717—Sadlier vs. Govestein.	
4703—Quarry vs. May.			
4704—Cannon vs. Adriance.		4630—Simons vs. Dusenbury.	
4705—Fitzsimmons vs. Fettrich.		4631—Simons vs. Nelson.	
4706—Hageman vs. Zechter.			

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 22.

Before Justice Ingraham.

James O'Brien *vs.* The Glenville Woolen Company; case settled.

By Judge Barnard.

Joseph E. Moore *vs.* Mary E. Moore; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Isabella Funk *vs.* John W. Funk; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 22.

By Judge Monell.

Pechin *vs.* Columba; order granted.
Freeman *vs.* Fleeke; motion denied.
Sterne *vs.* Bernhard; order granted
Delavalette *vs.* Shaw; order of reference.
Meylich *vs.* Sixth-avenue Railroad; Cunningham *vs.* Stetthemier; orders granted.

By Judge Jones.

Hall *vs.* Emmons; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 51.—*R. V. Yates* vs. *The City of Milwaukee and A. Miller.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—The bill in this case was filed to obtain an injunction against the City of Milwaukee and its contractor, Miller, to restrain the removal of a wharf built upon a block adjacent to the Milwaukee River, which the complainant claimed as his private property, but which he contended was an obstruction to the navigation of the river, and therefore a nuisance. The decision below was for the city, and Yates brings the case here for review, contending that the city is estopped upon the question whether the wharf is an obstruction of navigation by the former taxation and a tax sale of the property. And it is submitted that the decisions of the State Courts have been invariably in favor of the right of riparian owners to build out to the line where the waters become navigable in fact. In respect of this lot, the City of Milwaukee, in 1856, attempted to restrain the appellants' grantor from the construction of the wharf, by injunction, but the process was denied by the State Court, as he was subsequently indicted for erecting the nuisance, and was acquitted. Afterward he was a second time indicted, and pleaded his former acquittal successfully. The last indictment was found upon complaint of the Controller of the city, and was prosecuted by special counsel retained by the city, and it is asserted that it was in fact a prosecution by the city in the name of the State. After the last acquittal the property was regarded by the city and by all others as private property, and in all the years from 1859 to 1862, inclusive, it was regularly taxed. Once it was sold for taxes, and the tax deed is in evidence. The fact of taxation and of sale is insisted upon as an estoppel on the city and on the State, and it is said that while they both State and city, retain the purchase money for which they sold the property for taxes, it is hard, indeed, if they can prevent the grantee from occupying the premises.

The city submits that, upon the evidence, it is at least doubtful whether the taxes or the deed relate to the *locus in quo*. The answer in the case denies that they do, and the fact is not satisfactorily established. It is also insisted that the privity of the City to the indictment of Yates is established by the evidence. It was no part of the duty of the Controller to make the complaint, nor could he make it officially, and the city could not take part in the prosecution. But, in any case, the acquittal of the grantor could not operate to vest a right in a public highway; and, unless it could have that effect, it is of no weight in the case.

Senator Carpenter for appellants; E. L. Ryan for Milwaukee.

Corbett vs. *Nutt.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—This action was brought by Nutt, as trustee, to recover land in Alexandria, which had been sold for taxes, under the act of 1862, for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts. The claim was, that the land had been redeemed from the sale, and the certificate of redemption was relied upon to establish the fact. The judgment was for the plaintiff, and the defendant, by his writ of error, asserts that the certificate of redemption was inadmissible, because the redemption was by a third party, alleged to be a stranger to the land and to the suit, and not authorized to redeem by the act of Congress. It also insists that the Court erred in refusing to instruct the devisee of the land for the benefit of the persons claiming, and the devisee to whom it was given in trust, were both aiding or abetting the rebellion, and therefore the will was inoperative to pass any estate; and in refusing to instruct that the purchaser at the tax sale was, under the act of March, 1868, entitled to retain possession until he was paid his purchase-money by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the burden of proving the payment was upon the plaintiff. The defendant in error relies upon the correctness of the ruling below in admitting the certificate and in the refusal to charge as requested.

G. W. Brent and C. W. Wattles, for plaintiff in error; Carlisle & McPherson, for defendant.

No. 48.—*Ducrot* vs. *The City of Chicago.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—This action was brought against Ducrot, as an agent of certain insurance companies incorporated under the laws of New-York, in pursuance of the charter of the City of Chicago, providing that all fire and marine insurance companies doing business in the city, not incorporated under the laws of Illinois, shall pay $2 on every $100 of full premiums received, as taxes, to the City Treasurer. The questions presented are the same as those raised in Paul *vs.* State of Virginia, (8 Wall, 118,) in which it was decided that corporations are not "citizens" within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and that the State had the right to tax. The agent in this case, however, was doing business under a license from the State, at the time the city was authorized to levy the tax, and the case is submitted on the printed briefs, to obtain a decision on the question whether or not this fact takes the case out of the scope any effect of the decision in that case.

S. Shellabarger, for plaintiff in error; M. F. Tatley for City of Chicago.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Wm. B. Hanson vs. *The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*—This case, the particulars of which appeared in the TIMES of the 22d inst., was terminated yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiff for $150, with costs and an allowance of $25. As already reported, the action was brought to recover $350, the alleged value of a horse which was put to death by some of the agents of the Society on the 19th of July last, at the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, after the animal had fallen down in the street. The evidence showed that there were no veterinary surgeons who made an examination of the condition of the horse, although one of the pleadings alleged that there were two surgeons present. The case is regarded as important, it being a pioneer one. Several other actions having been brought, or others being about to be brought against this humane Society for the purpose of testing its rights and liabilities.

For plaintiff, Mr. A. W. Tenny; for the defendants, Mr. J. G. Boyd.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....	109¾	400 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. b. c.....	s2. 99¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65. c.	107⅞	100 do.....	b4. 91
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67. c.	110	200 Harlem.....	sgh. c. 130
25,000 do.....	b3. c. 110½	40 L. S. & Mich. So..	91¼
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. c.	106¾	2000 do.....	91
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	64½	1010 do.....	90¾
20,000 Tenn. 6s. n.	63½	1000 do.....	s60. 90¾
1,000 S. Car. 6s, 6s, 3...	80	1000 do.....	b. 90
Jan. & July..	65¾	300 do.....	s3. 91
2,000 Brooklyn 6s, P. L.	92	400 Cleve. & Pitts. b. c.	104
1,000 Harlem 1st.....	100	80 Panama R.....	76¾
6,000 Erie 7s. 2d.	92¼	700 Tol. W. & W.....	s3. 48¾
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.	80¾	400 do.....	49
1,000 do.....	80	100 do.....	b30. 48¾
3,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	41	100 Chic. & N. W.....	69¾
4,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st.	81¾	700 Chic. & N. W. Pf..	80¾
6,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. R. 7s.....	100	20 do.....	b. c. 80¾
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st.	100	100 do.....	b. c. 80¾
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st..	82	400 N. J. Cen. R.....	106¼
12 Ninth Nat. Bank, par div.....	107	300 Chic. & R. I.....	s3. 103¾
9 Am. Ex. Bank.....	113¾	100 do.....	b30. 103¾
200 Mariposa Pf.....	9¾	200 do.....	b. c. 103¾
500 West. Un. Tel. b. c.	45¾	100 Mil. & St. P.....	55¾
150 Am. Merch. Un. Ex.	45¾	25 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	102
100 U. S. Ex.....	b5. 33¾	Guar. ex div.	92¾
5000 N. Y. C. & H. R. C's	87	100 Chic. & Alt. ex priv.	114¾
10000 do.....	s3. 87½	200 Ohio & Miss.....	27½
100 Erie R.....	23¾	120 Chic., R. & Q.....	150
600 Reading R.....	99¾	20 Rost., Hart. & E..	3
1500 do.....	99¾	300 H. & St. Joseph..	100
800 do.....	b3. 99¾	50 do.....	99¾
800 do.....	c. 99¾	50 H. & St. Jos. Pf..	107
700 do.....	c. 99¾	100 C., C. & Ind. C....	16¾
1500 do.....	b. c. 99¾	100 do.....	17

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U.S. 5-20s,...'62..	107⅝	10 U. S. Ex.....	33¾
20,000 U.S. 5-20s. C.,'65.	107⅝	200 N. Y. C. & H. R..	99¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20s. C.,'65.	107⅞	400 do.....	b. c. 99¾
21,500 do.....	107¾	100 Erie R.....	23¾
2,000 do.....	107¾	10 do.....	22¾
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65 N.	109¾	100 L. S. & M. S. R.	b3 91
115,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, coupons..	91¼	110 do.....	90¾
57,000 do.....	109¾	20 do.....	90¾
2,000 U.S. 5-20s. C.,'68.	110¾	400 do.....	b. c. 90¾
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106¾	1,000 do.....	90¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106¾	200 do.....	b3 90¾
11,000 do.....	106¾	100 do.....	b30 90¾
40,000 U. S. 6

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee and Messrs. Gausins and Hittemanns.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

CHICKERING'S MUSIC HALL.
14th-st., near Union-square.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Master Oliver Goldsmith.

PERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH.
Perry-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts.
LECTURE BY HON. I. S. DIEHL. Subject—"An Evening in Jerusalem and its Environs."

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Berlin threatens that unless Paris surrenders soon, a regular attack will be made. The situation at Paris is represented through the Bordeaux medium to be encouraging. Gen. TROCHU had liberated a number of German officers, after first showing them the abundant stores of the garrison, that they might disabuse the minds of the besieging Generals of the false idea that a further resistance was impossible. Bordeaux telegrams also say that M. GAMBETTA is to go to Lyons to review the army there. One of the chiefs of battalion of the National Guard of Lyons was shot, on the 20th, by a band of wretches who went through a mock trial. The Prussian design of obtaining provisions from England by way of Dieppe, is said to have been frustrated by the close watch of the French cruisers. Well-armed troops from the departments continue to arrive in Bordeaux. The citizens having demanded the suppression of reactionary journals, the Government replied that it preferred to treat them with silent contempt. Troops are said to be pouring into Cherbourg for the defense of the city, and at Havre an immediate attack was expected, as the Germans were advancing in increased force. Other accounts say the Germans are retiring toward Amiens. Versailles dispatches represent that but little fighting will occur until after the holidays, and that many Prussian officers are going home on furlough. The guarding of French prisoners in Germany has been assigned to battalions doing garrison duty, while the Landwehr is released to proceed to France to occupy places taken. Reinforcements of heavy artillery have reached the besiegers of Belfort.

The Belgian Premier declared that German irritation against Belgium was caused by newspapers published by aliens, and he advised prudence and impartiality. Count BISMARCK'S note to the Cabinet of Vienna, on the reconstruction of Germany, was received in a friendly spirit. A rumor prevails in London to the effect that Cardinal SCHWARTZENBERG and the Austro-Hungarian Prelates would hold a conference for united action against "Papal infallibility." Several disasters at sea are reported from London, among others the sinking of the bark *Antilles*, in the Clyde, where she blocks the channel.

CONGRESS.

The debate of Wednesday, in the Senate, on the resolutions of Mr. MORTON, authorizing an investigation into the condition of San Domingo, was kept up until nearly 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 31 to 9. At the regular session of yesterday, commencing a little after 12 o'clock, Mr. D. T. JEWETT, appointed by the Governor of Missouri to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAKE, was admitted to his seat. After some time spent in Executive Session, the amnesty question was brought up by a motion to consider the House bill removing the political disabilities of certain citizens of Virginia. After some remarks by Mr. TRUMBULL and others, the bill was laid aside without action. Then, after appropriate notice of the death of Hon. WM. SMYTH, late member of the House of Representatives from Iowa, the Senate adjourned to Wednesday, Jan. 4.

In the House, the bill regulating the duties on sugar received the signature of the Speaker, and then a general debate on the President's Message was begun. Remarks on amnesty were made by several members, Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, Mr. BIRD, of New-Jersey, Mr. BOOKER, of Virginia, and Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, speaking in favor of a measure of general relief, and Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, opposing it, and declaring that Republicans were not yet secure in their rights in the South. At 2½ o'clock the House adjourned to Jan. 4.

GENERAL.

Mayor BLAKE'S funeral took place in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., when an address was delivered by Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, of Boston, and a eulogy was pronounced by Ex-Gov. BULLOCK.

The Hudson River at Coxsackie is frozen over. At Catskill the ferry is running with difficulty. At Tivoli, the river is full of ice, and the weather is intensely cold.

The National Conference of the Congregational churches assembled in Boston, yesterday, adopted the title of the "National Council," and a declaration of the objects of the new organization, and appointed a committee of the clergy and laity to draft a constitution.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned yesterday, to meet on the 2d of January.

The weather in Richmond, Va., yesterday, was intensely cold, the thermometer indicating in the morning 21°, and in the evening 31°.

The return judges in Philadelphia have completed the counting of votes, and given a certificate to Mr. DECHERT, the Democratic candidate for Senator. No returns were thrown out. The majority is as before published. A large Police force was on duty in the neighborhood, but no difficulty occurred.

The Mexican Congress has passed the Tehuantepec Canal bill. The Presidential campaign is growing hot, JUAREZ having entered the field personally, and astonished his opponents by his energetic management of the campaign.

The people of San Domingo are represented as anxiously looking for the President's Message, and for something in it favorable to annexation. A revolution and a European protectorate are spoken of in the event of failure of their hopes of entering the Union.

The Convention of Railroad Managers, at Erie, Penn., adjourned on Wednesday, *sine die*, after agreeing upon a revised freight tariff, by which live stock and grain freights for New York and New-England are advanced.

A Vicksburg dispatch says nine cabin and thirty deck passengers were lost by the wreck of the *Nick Wall*. Capt. POE rescued his wife by cutting through the hurricane-deck, directly over her, into the cabin, which was full of water, in doing which he laid her scalp open with his ax. The body identified is that of Col. E. W. TAYLOR, of Jefferson, Texas.

The steam-boat *R. E. Lee* came in collision with the steamboat *Potomac*, opposite Natchez, Miss., yesterday morning, and was run on a bar, where she sank in nine feet of water. The *Potomac* was compelled to unload for repairs. No lives were lost.

Congressional Prize-Fighting.

The present session of Congress, so far as it has gone, has been productive of very little else than acrimonious discussions and violent personal disputes. If any one cause is tending more than another to degrade public life, it is the habit of considering all questions from a personal point of view, and studiously ignoring their intrinsic merits. Mr. SUMNER has been long enough in the arena of politics, as anybody would suppose, to have outgrown the tendency to make an argument on some public question a pretense for indulging personal animosities. Yet we find him rushing into the fray with all the impetuosity of a boy of twenty. No man sounds the war-whoop with greater fierceness or relish. The President has offended him—therefore Mr. SUMNER must take up the greater part of a day in the Senate with an attempt to "hit back" at the President. All this is, of course, a most agreeable spectacle to the Democrats, and their journals very eagerly pat the combatants on the back, and encourage them to "go in" and have another "round." Why a man of Senator SUMNER'S age and experience should lend himself to this little game it is hard indeed to comprehend, except upon the theory that when a man's blood is up there is no limit to the folly and indiscretion of which he is capable.

These personal debates in Congress, whatever may be their effect on the parties chiefly concerned, are both an insult and a wrong to the public—a suggestion which will, no doubt, puzzle members of Congress, who are getting quite out of the way of thinking about the public at all. They seem to believe that Congress was designed as a convenient place for them to have stand-up fights in. A good day's work means with them a good day's tussle. First, Senator SCHURZ comes down, choked to the teeth with anger and bile, and occupies hour after hour in wiping off *his* scores. Then, of course, Senator DRAKE must have his day, and so the rumpus goes on, till the public are half inclined to wish that SCHURZ and DRAKE, and all the rest of the belligerents, could be sown up in a bag and put somewhere where they would never be heard of again. The practical business of the country is what requires instant attention—Senator SCHURZ'S wrongs can afford to be kept over for the present. He evidently has his mind fixed much more on his own affairs, and hopes, and plans, than on the public interests, and until he gets over that weakness people will not care to read many more of his speeches. Indeed, while Congress sends out nothing but quarrelsome talk every day, the practice, already very prevalent, of altogether "skipping" Congressional reports will increase, and by and by it will not be worth the while of any newspaper to publish them—unless they are paid for as advertisements in TWEED and SWEENY'S *Transcript*.

While the Schurz and Drake row was simmering or boiling over, scene after scene of violence took place in the House. Mr. INGERSOLL made an attack on Mr. BRYANT, which, for coarseness and other evil characteristics, has seldom been equaled. Mr. COX'S profanity is still fresh in the recollection of newspaper readers. On Wednesday, the following graceful little "pass" occurred between two gentlemen not unskilled in wars of this kind:

"Mr. FARNSWORTH—I put the question to the Chair, who will give an honest answer. I want an honest answer from an honest man.

Mr. BUTLER—Honesty has been the gentleman's great need all his life."

The members, in short, make a "ring" every day, two combatants jump into it and pull off their coats, and the rest flock round as spectators. The President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House, is a sort of "bottle-holder," or sometimes an umpire. Meanwhile, the business of the country does not advance in the slightest degree. Mr. SUMNER'S excited harangue about San Domingo is really prompted, as plainly appears from every sentence of it, by a spirit of revenge toward President GRANT. He has been stung by some real or imaginary affront, and takes this method of settling the grudge. Have we not enough Senatorial quarrels already upon our hands? Look at the result of local differences in the election in this State last month. Is that a state of affairs which Republicans ought to be particularly anxious to bring about generally? Mr. SUMNER is at present playing into the hands of the Democrats, and weakening his own party, so far as his influence can do it. The San Domingo Treaty is a fair subject for discussion, but Mr. SUMNER does not attempt to discuss it in a fair way. His prime object is to make a point against the Administration. We say that this course is unworthy of his standing in the country, and that the people have a right to look to him for an example of a better kind. Above all, they want to see Congress turned into a place for the transaction of their business, not into a bear garden. If personalities are so bitter now, before the session has well opened, what can we look for by about the middle of February next? Perhaps nothing will satisfy irascible Senators and Representatives short of what Mr. SUMNER calls a "drama of blood." They have now gone home to spend Christmas with their families, most of them with their digestive organs in a very impaired state, if violent emotions can produce any adverse effect on those functions. Before they return we hope they will have made up their minds to act like responsible beings. It would be a very good thing if all the Senators who are on the war-path could be brought together in a dark room, and made to "fight it out" there and then, in any way they preferred, and with any result, so that their mischievous differences were never again heard of by the public.

Cannot We Help Italy?

An impression has already got abroad through Europe, owing to the meetings held in our large cities opposing the deposition of the Pope as temporal ruler, that American sympathy is generally with the Pope, rather than with Italy, on the question of his temporal government. Already a distinguished English Catholic has quoted this country as opposed to the efforts of the King of Italy to possess Rome and unify his country. Now nothing could be further from the truth. There has been, indeed, owing to preoccupation with home affairs, and other causes by no means creditable to our public men, an unaccountable silence in our community over this grand event of the century—the secularization of the Pope's domains, and the union and liberty of Italy. But any one who is at all familiar with the tone of our intelligent classes, need not be informed that there is here an unbounded sympathy with the young Kingdom of Italy in its efforts to break the fetters of priestcraft, and to make the Peninsula one under a constitutional Government.

Even liberal Catholics are in harmony with the aims of the Italian Government, and believe that the spiritual influence of the Pope will not be diminished by the loss of his temporal power. The Protestant masses are united on this question. They have long looked on the Pope's temporal government as an anachronism and a disgrace to a free Italy. Our travelers have reported the unlimited ignorance and degradation existing under that administration, and American sympathies have revolted at the oppressive and worldly rule of an ecclesiastical leader. Our people have followed every step of the progress of the Kingdom of Sardinia with intense interest and approval. In the war with Austria, public opinion here was universally on the side of Italy, and the acquisition of the Northern Provinces was rejoiced over here, as it was throughout liberal Europe. GARIBALDI'S victorious campaign against Naples, and the Italian conquest of Southern Italy, awakened in America genuine enthusiasm. The check to Italian progress administered by NAPOLEON in shutting out Italy from Rome, and the annexation of Nice and Savoy were thought to be fatal blunders, and to have soiled the only pure glory of the Empire.

Since then each successive liberal step of the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL has been followed by the universal sympathy of our masses; the secularization of the religious bodies, the spread of popular education, the development of parliamentary government, and the liberalizing of the Monarchy. The impatience of the Italian people under the French occupation of Rome, and their unquenchable desire to possess a united country under a free government, were felt and responded to from every portion of our native-born population. CAVOUR'S great motto, "A free Church in a free State," was our own. And when, at length, the capitulation of Sedan forced Rome from the foreigner, and through the gap of the "Villa Bonaparte" Italian Armies marched to the Vatican, a universal thrill of sympathy and approval passed through our people. That the old priestly Monarchy, dating almost from CHARLEMAGNE, which had sown its harvest of wrongs and oppressions for centuries, which had once founded its throne over all earthly monarchies, and under religious names, had scattered curses among mankind, whose fall had been the object of prayer and the supposed subject of prophecy, should, at length, after a thousand years and more of misrule, be overthrown by its own subjects, and be succeeded by a Kingdom in harmony with the ideas of the age, was something that no liberal American could hear of without the deepest feeling of approval.

That there has been silence here, where there ought to have been a most open and eloquent recognition of these grand events, is, we are confident, the result of accident rather than design. There are surely public men among us who are not merely politicians, and are not, therefore, afraid to express their sympathy with the greatest event in the liberal progress of Europe during this century. There must be orators and statesmen in this country who can spare a word of honest sympathy for a liberal European Government, struggling with priest-craft, and striving against fearful obstacles for a free Church in a united and free State. Is it not possible, in this city, or in Philadelphia, or Boston, to obtain an expression of public opinion which shall relieve this country from misapprehension in the mind of Europe, and contribute to the moral strength of the Government of Italy in its struggle for the right?

Canada's Excuses.

We give space to the letter of a Toronto correspondent, who undertakes to set forth the merits of the fishery question, as understood in Canada. We do not believe that his argument will shake the President's faith in the policy he has propounded, or induce the American people to modify their ideas and purposes in regard to the points in dispute.

The poverty of Canada, and the extent to which half a million of its people are dependent upon the fisheries for subsistence, are not reasons that justify an absurd and inequitable interpretation of a treaty, or an offensive course toward American fishermen. Whether the latter are, as a class, better off than those of the Provinces, is not the question. Nor is an allegation affecting the conduct of a few stray New-Englanders, who happen to have landed on Canada's desolate shore, a whit more relevant. It would indeed be strange if, among the thousands who go forth to fish, some were not overdecorous in their behavior.

The essential point in the controversy, as we have already shown, is whether Canada is justified in so interpreting the treaty as to exclude Americans from waters defined by a line drawn from headland to headland. That interpretation we reject as inadmissible. We insist that the line must follow the sinuosities of the shore, and therefore that our fishermen are of right entitled to free access to waters from which they are now excluded, or which they are allowed to enter only as a favor, and subject to conditions implying a recognition of Canada's pretension. This part of the subject needs attention first, for it underlies the legislation of the Dominion, and indicates the radical nature of the difference between the two countries. That which Canada assumes as a matter of course, we repudiate altogether. And though the difference is one which may be removed by concessions of the English Government, and the negotiation of a treaty concerning whose meaning there shall be no room for doubt, we cannot keep it too constantly in view in any attempt to estimate the bearings of the general question.

Apart from the rights which the attitude of the Dominion authorities will compel the United States to vindicate, we cannot forget that all talk about Canada's "concessions" and "friendly arrangements" amounts to nothing in the face of the outrages committed upon American vessels and crews during the recent season. One instance has been reported by the State Department to Congress which is obviously intolerable. A Massachusetts vessel has been seized for no other offense than having on board a larger supply of stores than Canadian officials choose to designate for a two months' cruise. To state this case is to exemplify the height which provincial arrogance has reached. There have been seizures, too, for trumpery violations of rules prescribed by the same officials, and some for doing nothing more than our people believe they are entitled to do, whether Canada is willing or not. As for high-handed and offensive measures, they may be counted by the dozen. Vessels have been driven out of Nova Scotia bays into which stress of weather had forced them; two, which during a gale sought shelter in Halifax Harbor, were at once ordered out to sea, regardless of peril to the vessels or those on board. Charlottetown has supplied other examples quite as bad. Vessels have been denied—we will not say hospitality,—but the bare accommodation which humanity might be expected to dictate, and arbitrary measures have been executed against them with a harshness that admits of no defense. The professions of friendship which our correspondent urges in behalf of Canada, and with which the Dominion authorities seek to extenuate their acts, become worthless when tested by the experience of the last few months.

The Needy and the Holidays.

The prevailing high prices will render the pressure on the poor during the cold season very hard to bear. Food, clothing and lodging are still very dear—rates being scarcely less with gold at 110 than they were with gold at 250. Wages, meanwhile, if nominally unchanged, are secured with greater difficulty, and numbers are out of employment. The truth is, that the necessaries of life ought to be "marked down," as the storekeepers say, and only in this way can healthful economic relations once more be attained. It is exceedingly hard upon all people of limited resources that, after five years have passed since the restoration of peace, war prices should still be demanded. So long as the burden was warranted by patriotism, complaint was not heard, but such an argument is no longer tenable. The existing prices are, for the most part, kept up by artificial means, whether in Wall-street or the corner grocery; and, in contravention of the democratic theory, the many are oppressed for the benefit of the few. Meanwhile, the grind of heavy taxation is kept up in a way that is extorting from the country not a percentage on the interest of its capital alone, but the principal itself. The rich man, truly, may still, as in the money-making days of the war, grow richer, but the poor man, assuredly, grows poorer. In spite of the optimist theories of Secretary BOUTWELL, the prospect ahead is by no means free from clouds. Numerous failures in special trades, and rumors of others, are among the significant indications that the relation of expense to profit is daily becoming less satisfactory.

This evil is, of course, keenly felt by all but the rich, and nothing can remedy it except that general reduction in prices which has so long been deferred. At the holiday season, where besides the extra expense for fuel and Winter clothing, gifts are looked for at the domestic fireside, it is not unnatural that there should be a good deal of murmuring. It is anything but pleasant for the industrious to reflect that with the utmost stretch of their powers they can barely keep free of debt—while many, unhappily, are even less fortunate. The prospect of another year of such hardship is not very inviting. There is, however, some consolation in the fact that certain inflexible laws are at work which in no long time will bring a remedy. People cannot pay what they do not earn, and the rates charged for articles of daily use in domestic life must be accommodated in a juster ratio to popular earnings. Such concessions may be made by degrees, or they may come suddenly and with a more disastrous crash; but come in some form they must. Meanwhile the rich—and there are many such among us—may fitly turn their thoughts to their less prosperous brethren around them. Unremitting toil, for insufficient wages, the portion of the great majority, is a weary lot, and those who have more than sufficient of this world's goods will do well to think of people less happily situated. We know that the public are generous, and that an appeal for a good cause is always promptly and liberally responded to. In various circles and stations there are countless ways of producing happiness which the rich will not now neglect. Each man's conscience will tell him, if he asks it, what he ought to do, and let us hope that these days, which are both solemn and joyous, will not pass away without the question being put, and the answer generously interpreted by all who have enough and to spare.

The Robber's Cave.

Caves, from time immemorial, have been the natural refuge of all proper-minded bandits. Readers of *Gil Blas* will not fail to remember the charming subterranean retreat near Peñaflor, wherein the worthy nephew of the canon, Gil Perez, found himself after his unpleasant adventure with the muleteer, caught like a rat in a trap Nor can any lover of lawless literature forget the caverns where Ronaldo Rinaldini, and Claude Duval, and other dashing adventurers, found refuge from unpleasant attentions of the thief-takers, and leisure for jovial merry-making. Time was, indeed, when no reputable minion of the moon, in fact or fiction, could possibly get along without at least one underground dwelling, fitted up more or less sumptuously, according to the taste of its occupant or his chronicler. But of late years we have heard less and less of these mysterious asylums. Only at long intervals we are served with one in some of the weekly story-papers, but sadly shorn of the olden splendors. Laxity of law has doubtless something to do with this disappearance. Hiding-places are superfluous when crime goes so often unwhipped of justice, and with the need has gone the practice of concealment.

Certain recent indications, however, coming together from different parts of the country, point to a revival of this good old custom. The robbers of today appear disposed to stand upon the ancient ways, and restore the time-honored system of burrowing in all its glory. Within a week or so three well authenticated robbers' caves have been brought to light in Kentucky, New-York, and Massachusetts, without mentioning that attractive, but we fear apocryphal stronghold in the Palisades, where the river pirates of the Hudson are supposed to hide their ill-gotten treasures, and carry on their unhallowed revelry. A very creditable attempt was that of MORAN, the Worcester murderer, who built himself up in his cellar and lived there concealed for weeks, quite as securely, though perhaps less pleasantly, than Athos in the wine-cellar of the inn. More in the conventional fashion, however, is the murderers' cave, lately discovered on Beaver Creek, near Glasgow, Ky. It is described as an oblong chamber, eighteen feet long, cut out of the solid rock, and when first entered, contained the remains of nearly a score of human beings. That circumstance, of course, would not, of itself, fix the character of the place, for caves have often been used as sepulchres by barbarian races. But, fortunately, one of the oldest inhabitants of the vicinity remembered that many years ago the horse and buggy of a traveler from Virginia were found loose near the fatal spot, and the traveler himself was missing. There can, therefore, be little doubt in the face of such overwhelming evidence, that here at last we have a genuine robber cave. But the coming sensation is furnished by certain enterprising burglars of Troy, in our own State. Emulating, perhaps, the boldness of those pious youths who preferred a tomb-stone for a card-table, our Trojan heroes selected a vault in a cemetery as their subterranean abode. This they furnished comfortably, and even elegantly, with pictures, chairs and sofas, we may suppose, possibly Brussels carpets, and perhaps a piano. They certainly had a cooking stove, and store of food and liquors. In this cheerful resort they were wont to hold high carnival after each successful exploit, with, if they were minded like the ancient Egyptians, plenty of skeletons at hand, to temper the exuberance of the feast. Unhappily the Troy policemen, dull, prosaic dogs, with no taste for romance, found and broke up this secluded pleasure-seat, transferring possession to its original proprietors, the worms.

Nevertheless, now that the precedent has been established, we may fairly expect from this revival of roguery new and startling developments. The capacity of our sewers as a thieves' resort, we are sure, has never been fairly tested, though, while these gentry have, as now, the freedom of the City, and live in palaces above ground, there is little hope that they will avail themselves of their underground opportunities. Elsewhere, however, crime is less fortunate, and cave life and cave literature will, doubtless, take a new lease of prosperity.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. SCHENCK'S nomination as Minister to England has received the prompt confirmation of the Senate, and early in the coming year he will depart upon his mission. The new Minister will enter upon his duties with the full confidence of the American people. Commendation of his appointment is not confined to Republicans, with whom he has acted long and faithfully, and who have had the best opportunities of testing his sterling principle, his varied capacity, his tact in controversy and aptitude for business, and his effective because unflagging industry. Now that he is about to retire from the Congressional arena, even the Democrats bear testimony to the excellence of his character, the purity and consistency of his course, and his eminent fitness for the position to which he has been assigned. It is universally felt that in his hands the honor and interests of the country, so far as they may be touched by negotiations with the British Government, will be safe. Through his agency, we may hope, the somewhat dangerous differences which exist between the two countries will be adjusted. Gen. SCHENCK'S protracted public service has accustomed him to the treatment of grave and delicate questions, and his diplomacy will have the rare merit of being just and straightforward. It is reasonable to assume that such a man will go clothed with all the discretionary power that may be requisite for the successful prosecution of his task.

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul" at the New-England anniversary dinner yesterday evening, was more than usually copious. Mr. EMERSON'S speech may have, from its somewhat rambling and jerky style, rather disappointed some of his admirers. It was in the main, however, eminently characteristic, and though the philosopher does not appear to be quite in his happiest vein after dinner, he managed to handle a very old subject with considerable freshness and point. The other speakers were heard at their best, Gen. SHERMAN being especially happy in his combination of personal reminiscence, humorous comment and telling defense of a frequently maligned class and profession. Secretary ROBESON and Dr. BELLOWS were, in their distinctive departments, also effective and eloquent.

Details of the discussions in South Germany relative to the adjustment of the new Confederation show that, in spite of the brotherhood in arms, and the general increase of patriotic feeling, the old distrust of Prussia is not yet dead. Even the war has had its share in developing this, since, in the language of a writer at Dresden, "the 'suspicious elements'—namely, the Bavarians, Wurtembergers and Poles—have almost always been placed in the front, the Prussians being usually brought up as reinforcements, and often obtaining the credit of a victory which they only helped to secure after it had been substantially achieved by their southern allies." This state of feeling is adduced to explain the important privileges demanded for and granted to Bavaria in the new Bund, just as it certainly inspired the bitter sarcasm uttered by a Bavarian radical, that if Prussia continued her arbitrary policy, "she would have to demand from France not only Alsace and Lorraine, but also Cayenne."

It is one of the curious facts of the day that an eminent publishing-house like the APPLETONS, of this City, should allow their popular miscellany, called *Appletons' Journal*, to be made the mere reflex of the New-York letters to the Boston *Gazette*. These letters are among the worst specimens of New-York correspondence which anywhere appear—they are full of stupid or malignant inventions, and what little "politics" they contain are inspired by the Tammany "Ring." The "Table Talk" in *Appletons' Journal* is generally nothing but a stale rehash of these worthless compositions. Thus, in the number of Dec. 10, there is a sweeping defense of the "Ring" against the attacks which have been made upon it—and what is most ludicrous of all, the authority of the New-York *World* is cited as proof of the virtue and merit of TWEED & Co.! A crazy sort of article appeared in the *World* some weeks ago, arguing that because physicians and dentists find themselves full of occupation in this City, it was quite clear that there could not be any local misgovernment! It is incomprehensible why a house like APPLETONS' should allow their *Journal* to be made the vehicle of this disgraceful, if not venal, imbecility. Why did not their writer quote from the *World* articles of March and April last, in which TWEED and SWEENY were denounced as "swindlers!" If he wanted the truth to appear, why did he quote the *World* of November, and carefully avoid looking at the same paper of last Spring? The writer in *Appletons'*, if he is not also the correspondent of the Boston *Gazette*, must be his twin brother—and although he may have an interest in beslavering the "Ring," it is not to the credit of a great firm that he should be allowed to degrade a respectable publication.

The advocates of female suffrage have, evidently, begun the campaign which they threatened to prosecute with unusual vigor in Washington during the present session. The petition presented on Wednesday takes up the ground that the word "persons" introduced into the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments may fairly be taken as a generic title for both sexes, and that, therefore, women "born or naturalized in the United States" are as much citizens as the men who have, up till this time, monopolized the distinction of being "persons" and voters. We think a careful study of the Constitution as a whole, will convince the ladies that they must adopt broader ground than this, and that a seventeenth amendment will be required for their admission after all.

A correspondent, who is unfortunate enough to be the owner of some vacant lots in Brooklyn, sends us a memorandum of the taxes he is required to pay thereupon by the immaculate authorities of that city. Lots on Eighth-street, assessed at $4,760, are taxed $1,573. Three batches of lots on Fourth-avenue, assessed, respectively, at $3,800, $2,000 and $1,200, are taxed, respectively, $1,174, $900 and $1,029. The assessed value of the property is in each case fully three-fourths of the market value, and the taxation ranges from 30⅞ to 88½ per cent. How much nearer the Brooklyn officials can come to confiscation without proclaiming it, we cannot imagine. It is quite evident that property-owners are not in favor in the quarters which direct taxation and squander the money. Brooklyn is intent on distancing New-York.

While leading the world in a good many desirable points, we are, it appears, condemned to lead it also in the matter of dexterous knavery. Our swindlers really give promise of becoming a class of pre-eminent reputation, whose possession will, however, bring us more fame than profit. The two rascals who first duped Mrs. REUTER and her daughter with a cunningly-devised story, and then proceeded to effect a very bold robbery, as narrated in another column, deserve a place in the front rank of our ingenious scoundrels. It is somewhat curious to note the point where legal and illegal cheating diverge. The existing machinery of our agents of divorce is fitted to develop quite as consummate rascals as the two who became, for the nonce, detectives in the matrimonial department. Only the one set go untouched, while the other will be likely to become involuntary wards of the State should they, fortunately, be laid hold of.

We desire to call attention to the fact that on Sunday next we shall publish an edition of our paper full of interesting articles appropriate to the season of the year. The literary selections, which are so popular with our readers, will be varied and copious, and a very attractive Christmas story will be found among them. There will also be a number of short articles on local subjects, and original sketches of great interest to all classes of readers. The Sunday edition of the TIMES is steadily growing in public favor, and as next Sunday is Christmas Day, the paper will be especially adapted to family reading. We have to request that advertisements may be sent in early on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"CRISPINO E LA COMARE."

Another of the series of Signor RONCONI'S exceedingly pleasant operatic entertainments was given on Wednesday evening, in the theatre of the Union League Club, to the usual refined and fashionable audience. The sparkling opera of "Crispino e la Comare" was repeated, with the following cast:

Annetta.....Miss A. B. Hall
La Comare.....Miss A. Ronconi
Contino del Fior.....Signor Guerini
Mirabolano.....Signor Garibaldi
Fabrizio.....Signor F. Bartlett
Crispino.....Signor G. Ronconi
And chorus.

The work was exceedingly well sung throughout, the chorus thoroughly trained and effective, and the orchestra, baring a slight excess of brass for so small a house, fairly balanced and skillfully led. The great buffo himself was in excellent voice and spirits, and certainly never in New-York has he acted or sung better. The part of *Crispino* is one which gives full scope for Signor RONCONI'S great power of facial expression and exuberant drollery, and he did justice to its opportunities. Miss HALL has an agreeable soprano, especially strong and smooth in the upper notes, and the Union League Theatre is of a size well adapted to display its capacity. Miss RONCONI played and sang, as always, with spirit and care, and, in a word, all engaged acquitted themselves in a manner which leaves little room for criticism. The charming duet in act second between *Crispino* and *Annetta* was rendered in a way to merit the encore it received, and if the trio in act third was not repeated, it was not because the audience failed to demand it. We are glad to be able to record that these parlor entertainments of Signor RONCONI are so deservedly popular. It is a sign that there is yet, in spite of some indications to the contrary, taste enough in the Metropolis to appreciate good opera. The misfortune is that such infrequent indulgence as Signor RONCONI affords us only whets our appetite for more. His next performance will be given on Jan. 11.

THE CRISPINS' STRIKE.

Violent Proceedings of the Men on Strike—Several Non-Society Men Badly Beaten—The Police Have to Interfere.

The strike of the Crispins still continues, and as the prospect of a reconciliation lessens, the violence of the men increases. On Wednesday afternoon, two men named FIELD and FANNING, in the employ of E. C. BURT, of No. 27 Park-row, while on their way home, were attacked by the strikers on Broadway, near Chambers-street, and before assistance could be rendered, both of them were badly beaten. FIELD had his right hand badly cut, and was also struck a violent blow on the back of the neck. FANNING was struck in the face. His upper-lip was cut open, and his eyes were badly bruised by kicks. He was also hit on the head with a heavy cane. These injuries might have been more serious, but the Police were on hand, and after the first assault the strikers dispersed. On Monday night, THOMAS FALL, one of the cutters, was attacked in Printing House-square. He was stopped by a number of men, and questioned concerning Mr. BURT'S business, and as his answers were not satisfactory, he was maltreated. THOMAS BARBER, one of the cutters, left Mr. BURT'S shop about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to go home. He jumped upon a Third-avenue car, and was immediately followed by a large crowd of strikers. In the car he met a Sergeant of Police, who afforded him the necessary protection, and saw him home in safety. BARBER was formerly a Crispin, and having left the order, and gone to work against their laws, he is particularly obnoxious to them.

In anticipation of some trouble yesterday afternoon, Mr. BURT dismissed all his men at noon. A number of the strikers were at the door waiting for them, and evidently intended an attack. An entire section of Police was present, however, and, as an officer accompanied each man home, the workmen got home in safety.

MR. BURT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. BURT denies the rumor that has been set afloat, concerning his opposition to the organization. He does not oppose the organization, neither does he recognize it. He desires to be let alone; to conduct his business after his own fashion, and will hold no communication with the Crispins. They are at liberty to have what organization they please, so that they do not interfere with him. He can employ as many good workmen as he wants outside the organization, and as the Crispins are always troublesome, he prefers to do so.

Some ten of the old hands belonging to the Crispins have deserted the order and returned to work at Mr. BURT'S, and it is this probably, which makes his shop so particularly obnoxious to the men on strike.

The Crispins will hold a mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Working Men's Union. The subject of co-operation will be considered.

Masonic Elections.

Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons, of this City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Master, E. E. Thorne, (eleventh year;) Senior Warden, A. D. Wildman; Junior Warden, W. T. Wardwell; Treasurer, George Sanderson; Secretary, A. S. Gardiner; Senior Deacon, G. M. Plympton; Junior Deacon, G. W. Vansicklen; Chaplains, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Wm. T. Egbert; Marshal, G. C. Ames; Stewards, Wm. West and J. A. Boylan; Tiler, R. England.

The officers elected in Continental Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons, for the year 1871, are as follows: Herman G. Carter, Master; John E. Flagler, Senior Warden; Frank B. Whitfield, Junior Warden; Peter J. Bogert, Treasurer; James S. Smith, Secretary; Wm. H. Taylor, Jos. R. Hatheway, D. S. Riddle, Trustees.

On Wednesday night, in Empire City Lodge No. 206, F. & A. M., the following officers were elected: W. M., Simon Weinschenk; S. W., Vernon Jarboe; J. W., Henry Rice; Treasurer, Louis Lewemgood; Secretary, J. P. Jardine; Trustees, S. Goldenberg, Isaac J. Seligman, A. Fridenberg; and the following were appointed: S. D., A. B. Fox; J. D., F. Salomon; M. of C., M. Strouse, M. A. Serfaty; Tyler, M. Levine; Finance Committee, S. Sinn, M. Strouse, J. Charkell.

The following officers have been elected by New-York Lodge No.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

Continued from First Page.

larger interests, liberalized by free contact with the world, and enlarging the narrower horizon of home to the broader horizon of man, the children of New-England, alien to the homestead, develop their larger growth. Therefore, Mr. President, you, who by right of birth and official position, represent to-night New-England proper, will, I am sure, permit me, as an outside barbarian, to propose a health, with ever increasing vigor and influence, to New-England "beyond the pale." Her sons are ever true to the past and the present not only, but to the future—on the far Pacific slope, in the frontier wilderness, in the young and growing West, on the teeming marts of the great Metropolis of commerce and of trade, they realize the true greatness of our common country, not only in her glorious memories of the past, and grand realities of the present, but in her noble mission and splendid destinies in the future.

ADDRESS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

The next toast was:

The Army and the Navy of the United States—Their prowess, never tried in any but a just cause, has sanctified our flag on every continent, and made a glorious terror of their name. May it preserve us in perpetual peace.

Gen. SHERMAN was called upon to reply. Gen. SHERMAN rose amid loud applause, and said: Mr. President and gentlemen, I did not learn until I came into the room to-night that I was to respond to the toast; and as it is somewhat a novel one—the army and navy—[laughter,] I hope you will permit me to preface it by a few remarks to connect me with this Society. I first doubted whether I had a right to come here to-night among you; whether I was liable to membership or association with men laying claim to Plymouth Rock, or Massachusetts, or to New-England as their home. Gentlemen, my father and mother were both New-England born. [Cheers.] I learned from books alone that in 1634, fourteen years after the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, three persons of the name of SHERMAN reached the Boston coast, [applause]—Rev. JOHN SHERMAN, his cousin, JOHN SHERMAN, who was styled the Captain, and his brother, SAMUEL SHERMAN. Rev. JOHN SHERMAN and the other cousin settled at Watertown, Mass., and it is related of Rev. JOHN SHERMAN, that he preached a sermon under a tree there. SAMUEL SHERMAN, a young man about fourteen years of age, and adventurous, emigrated to Connecticut. SAMUEL SHERMAN was the ancestor of my branch of the family, and settled at Stratford, Conn., and lived there fifty years after reaching his home. He married and had children, and the second son, JOHN SHERMAN, adopted the legal profession. [Laughter.] That JOHN SHERMAN had another son, JOHN, who had a son DANIEL SHERMAN, a man of note in his day, a contemporary of ROGERS, and a member of the Council of Safety and the Legislative Assembly. His youngest child, TAYLOR SHERMAN, settled at Norwood, Conn., was Judge of the Probate Court, and was one of those who lost property by ARNOLD'S descent upon the coast of Connecticut. He also was one of those who inherited part of the land which the State of Connecticut donated in the Western reserves, and was one of those who went to the West to arrange a treaty with the Indians. In 1808 he returned to Connecticut. He went out again in 1806, and made a partition of the five lands. His son, my father, then a young man of twenty years, married MARY HOYT, of Norwood, Conn., in 1810, and their families still live there. My father went to Lowcastle, Ohio, followed by my mother and child on horseback. That child was my brother, Judge CHARLES SHERMAN, of Ohio. I was the sixth child. Our father died and left us all very bare. [Laughter.] But friends came up and assisted us, and we all reached maturity, and we all married, and the number of children they had I really cannot keep on counting. [Cheers and laughter.] Gentlemen, the SHERMANS are a numerous family, and I may safely assert that they all obeyed the Divine commandment—they went forth, increased and multiplied, [laughter,] and I hope they have done their duty toward replenishing the earth. [Laughter and cheers.] My father took the army as his profession, and that is my toast, and the navy by association and kindred services for the same flag, the same country, and the same cause; and whoever desires to sow dissensions between those two branches of the service is not a true soldier or a true patriot. [Cheers.] It is my earliest recollection to be associated with the kindred service, sometimes among the everglades of Florida, now on horseback, sometimes in a canoe, and now on the deck of a ship, and I say of them that I never could desire better soldiers or better men. [Applause.] Further than that, I associated with the army, which is my peculiar profession, and in speaking to the toast, clear and simple, of "The Army of the United States," I beg to consider it in its largest sense. Every man who can bear arms when the country calls him into service [applause] for the regular army, is not, what we are accustomed to have called abroad, drafted, [hear, hear;] they are volunteers. [Cheers.] Every private soldier is a volunteer. He volunteers to serve his country, to obey its laws and to obey his superior officers for five years, and then he claims his discharge. He is entitled to it, and he claims it, and the Government cannot force him back to the point from which he started. The officers of the army are also volunteers, for each at them holds his commission by virtue of his free choice and action, and when he becomes tired of it he retires to civil life; and sometimes our masters make us retire when we don't want to—[great laughter]—and without assigning cause, which we think a hardship; yet we have even bowed the neck and cheerfully done whatever the law commanded, and never have resisted. At present it is but a mere body of men, thirty thousand in all, scattered over a continent larger than all Europe, from Alaska to the Rocky Mountains, and from Texas on to the deserts among the Indians, so that it almost requires a search-warrant to find them. They are like pickets along those stations, every man watchful to protect the frontier, prepared for every coming emergency, and as luxuries and comforts approach them they know they have to be pushed further and further, almost without food, and yet the subject of eternal abuse; spoken of as tyrants with bayonets in hand, yet the most submissive citizens in the and, [applause,] and I challenge comparison with them and any body of men in Europe for subordination. [Applause.] Wherever they go there reigns. It is even so now in the South, where we think the pistol and dagger rule. We find a little company of blue coats, an officer and thirty men, enter a disturbed district, and immediately peace reins. [Cheers.] At this moment we see it, an it is an evidence that they are faithful men and command the respect of both friends and foe. [Cheers.] We hear them spoken of as tyrans armed with the power of the law, to do as they please to the South, free from responsibilities to the civil authorities, protected by law from arrest, and yet you cannot oint to an instance of a soldier, officer or manommitting an act of tyranny, hardship, cruey, or injustice. [Cheers.] You cannot point out any, and if any can be pointed out I woul like to know it, for I do assure you none reached me, and I received report from every point. All this army is ound to its superior officers, and theyto their superiors, and those again to the resident, who is responsible to the country; and us we have assurance that the whole army is a conservative body, to protect the country agaist foes from within or without, so that you truisay in the toast, "May it preserve us in perpetul peace." By the simple force of example and be respect they command in their neighborbod, they maintain peace in times of the utmst difficulty and peril, as great as eye ever contmplated or history records of any Governmen. [Cheers.] We could almost covet a war with a foreign enemy, for we would then know exactly what to do. But situated among our citizens, friendly to all appearance, but who may be hostile, their duties are delicate in the extreme, and I hope you will never lose your faith in a body of men who may be called to more pleasant duties, but since the rebellion have discharged most delicate duties as faithfully and truly as any body of men I know of in personal experience or history. [Repeated cheers.]

The CHAIRMAN—To the next two toasts there will be no response, except what wells up from your own loyal hearts.

The State of New-York—Imperial in all that elevates mankind. All who dwell within her borders will sustain with loyal hearts her honor and her greatness.

The City of New-York—The head-quarters of civilization.

Mr. CHOATE then said: I know that it has been hard for you to restrain the impatience that prevented you from drinking the health and paying due homage to the orator of this anniversary, and here our toast-master has been sadly at fault. When he prepared the toasts on Sunday, or whenever he did it, he could not prophesy the fire that took place at Association Hall last night, and so he said, "The orator of this anniversary; his classic hand has decked the shrine of the Pilgrims with a wreath of everlasting." [Applause.] But after all, gentlemen, the words were not thrown away, tor when you think of Mr. EMERSON, and all that he has done and said, [applause,] will you not agree with me, and with the toast, that his whole life, and all his great thoughts, and all his pure sentiments, have been, indeed, a wreath of evergreen that has softened and embellished even the rugged rock of Plymouth itself. [Applause.] I take great pleasure in presenting to you Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Mr. EMERSON said: You are very prodigal in your goodness, Mr. President, but as my duties were for the last night, they were prevented, and I have not been instructed that I was to answer to any such remarkable compliments to-night, and I am hardly able to reply to anything so generous, but I feel the dignity and beauty of the occasion, and I rejoice very much in the noble and generous words that have been spoken certainly by yourself and by the representative of the Navy Department from Washington, the high tributes to New-England history and genius. I rejoice in them; they are noble, and I have the feeling that the audience around me, New-England men—New-England born or New-England descendents—recognize the literal truth of whatever statements have been made. I have, perhaps, an inordinate appreciation of the value of New-England history, and perhaps exaggerate the influence which that history has had and shall have in the world; but certainly I have not been contradicted in my sentiment by anything that has been uttered to-night. You will think I am a little green, perhaps, but I accept it all as literal truth. [Laughter.] Indeed, I think we have much more to claim and much more to affirm than anything you have yet heard. I fully confide that the remarkable history of the fathers of New-England is not yet with all, perhaps you think over-appreciation of the colony, yet held out its full claim, and I trust that we shall never be false to our estimate thereof. I know very well the part which comedy, which satire, which knowledge of the world, which the poets and the romancers have played in history, and that much is becoming a Punch picture and ridiculous, which was in its origin and in its act really true and great; and I am quite willing to indulge the present generation in any underestimate which they may hold of their fathers; any overestimate which they may hold of themselves. [Laughter and applause.] At the same time I am quite free to believe that there was an excess of a certain enthusiasm in the age of the settlement, that there were many individualities, I may say, carried to an extreme; that there were many persecutions that cannot be defended; that there were many persecutions which we regret; and that the spirit of liberty, that the spirit of justice, that the power of progress existed there, and has ceased to affect its logical consequences in this country, and throughout this country, I also firmly believe, [applause,] and that the sanctity of the men who founded the Plymouth colony, and, thereafter, the second, the milder class of gentlemen, who founded the colony at Boston, the Massachusetts colony, that we are indebted, and that this whole country if indebted, to them for the establishment of the right principles of the existing American Consitution is my firm belief, and is the reason for my accepting, Sir, your invitation to come to this festival. [Applause.] I have no right, to be sure, to pass your limitation of five minutes for each responder. [Cries of "Ten minutes," and "Go on."] But I, perhaps, have some hereditary right to speak for the Pilgrims, being the descendant of a very early Pilgrim, and myself, I think, the seventh in a series of clergymen once, from PETER BUCKLEY, the founder of one of our colonies, that went to Concord, in Massachusetts, and I have to say for that that their virtues were sometimes pushed to excess. [Laughter and applause.] We know them as Puritans, we knew them sometimes as extremists, and that, perhaps, modern philosophy has done something for benefit in its qualification of their extreme and severe views. I remember well—I might almost say it is a matter of family history with me—that in the old time if a man became rich in the family he was henceforth disowned by all his relatives. [Laughter.] I have heard that the people of that time, the time of the colonization, were so good that when they were out in the huckleberry pastures they had to hold hard on the huckleberry bushes for fear that they should be translated. [Laughter and applause.] They were enamored of death instead of life, and they preferred to ride on a horse to riding on a carriage. [Laughter.] Perhaps they carried their virtues a little into extreme; but I wish to affirm all that I have heard from the eloquent gentlemen from Pennsylvania. [Laughter and cries of New-Jersey, and "it is all the same to New-England."] All that was seriously said by our very witty President on this occasion, and, gentlemen, I will relieve you. [Great applause.]

The remaining toasts were as follows:

7. *Our Sister Societies*—Rivals in patriotism, but partners in charity. Their honored ambassadors are our most honored guests. Responded to by Mr. ARCHIBALD.

8. *The Cause of Public Education*—The first care of the Pilgrims in the desperate beginning of their fortunes. The last that their children shall abandon or neglect. Responded to by Rev. F. M. GALLAGHER.

9. *The Bench and the Bar*—When every Judge is just and every lawyer honest, how can public liberty fail or private right be in peril? Responded to by Rev. Mr. CARTER.

10. *New-England*—Our sacred mother. Her children everywhere, on this her birth-night, hail her with reverence and pride.

11. *The Literature of New-England*—Generations have found roots in her sterile soil, and poetry flourishes beneath her wintry skies.

12. *The Women of New-England*—Always her brightest jewels. To win and wear one of them is the chief duty and prize of every son of the Pilgrims.

13. *American Commerce*—May the wisdom of our rulers and the enterprise of our merchants unite to restore its shattered fortunes.

The entertainment closed with the music of "Auld Lang Syne," and the company separated greatly pleased with the dinner and the accompaniments.

IN BONDED WAREHOUSE

The Ten Per Centum Additional on Goods in Warehouse More Than One Year—Letter from Secretary Boutwell and His Reply.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following correspondence has just been made public:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1870.

SIR: My attention has been called to your letter of Nov. 29, 1870, addressed to THOMAS MURPHY, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York, in which you place a construction on the twenty-sixth section of the act of July 14, 1870, to the effect that nothing in said section of said act repeals the provision of the first section of the act of March 14, 1866, imposing an additional duty of ten per centum on the amount of duties and charges, to which goods in bonded warehouses were liable under the act of March 14, 1866, when such goods remained in warehouse after the expiration of one year from the date of importation. In the behalf of importers, now owners of large quantities of merchandise in the United States bonded warehouses at the port of New-York, I respectfully submit this paper for your consideration, in the hope that your letter of Nov. 29, 1870, addressed to THOMAS MURPHY, Collector, may be revoked, and that your final decision, and consequent instructions to custom-house officials on the subject, shall embody the view so generally entertained, viz., that section 26 of the act of July 14, 1870, repeals all duties on merchandise in bonded warehouse, save the like duties which the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, enacts as liable on all merchandise imported after said act shall take effect. By an act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1846, entitled an act establishing a warehousing system, &c., it was provided that goods, wares and merchandise could be deposited, for the period of one year, in bonded warehouses before payment of duties thereon.

Section 19 of the act of June 30, 1864, provides:

"All goods, wares and merchandise which may be in public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day."

The act of March 14, 1866, extended the time for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses for consumption to three years, provided that an additional duty of ten per centum of the amount of assessed duties on the original entry should be paid, with charges, and ten per centum also on charges on goods that might remain in warehouse more than one year from date of importation.

This provision for the exaction of an additional duty of ten per centum seems to have been made as a consideration due to the Government for its continued safe custody of the goods, but it should also be recognized as a provision, enacted on a tariff of excessive duties, and at a period when commercial interests, affected by unsettled finances, gladly seized upon the relief it afforded in the extension of time within which the duties then fixed by the law might be paid. Now, by the act of July 14, 1870, we have to contemplate a readjusted schedule of tariff duties, a revised tariff, and in section 26 of this revised Tariff actwe find the following explicit language:

And be it further enacted, That all imported goods, wares and merchandise, which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that date.

This, it will be observed, is the language of the act of June 30, 1864, before quoted; and no doubt its framers intended it to produce a like result. We also find the following as the concluding paragraph of section 26 of the act of July 14, 1870:

"And all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day."

Now suppose A had paid, on the 1st day of December, 1870, the duties on a case of goods, the date of importation of which we will say was Dec. 1, 1867. It had remained in warehouse nearly three years. The duties assessed on the original entry amounted to $100, the charges $10; total, $110; additional 10 per cent. on duties and charges under the act of March 14, 1866, $11; grand total, $121. A, however, allows his case of goods to remain in bonded warehouses until after the act of July 14, 1870, goes into effect. He then applies for and obtains, under the provisions of the paragraph just quoted, the difference between the amount of duties his case of goods is subjected to under the act of July 14, 1870, and the amount he has paid. Say that, instead of the assessed duty, amounting to $100, the duty under the act of July 14, 1870, amounts to only $80, he would be entitled to a refund of $41, less the actual charges for storage, &c. B imported a case of goods, duplicate of A's, in December, 1868. He does not want to, or cannot, pay the duties on his case and leave it in bonded warehouse as A has, but leaves it in bond, duties unpaid, until Feb. 1, 1871. Under the construction of the Department, on section 26, of the act of July 14, 1870, as contained in the letter of Nov. 29, 1870, to THOMAS MURPHY, Esq., Collector, B must not only pay the $80 duty, for which his goods are liable, under the act of July 14, 1870, and charges for storage, &c., but also ten per centum additional on said duties and charges under the act of March 14, 1866. It would seem that the explicit language in the first paragraph of section 26 of the act of July 14, 1870, can only be construed to mean what it so clearly states, viz., that all goods in bond the day the act goes into effect shall be subjected, on withdrawal for consumption, to no other duty than if the same were imported on the day after the act shall go into effect. In other words, it is a virtual repeal of the provision of the act of March 14, 1866, relating to the ten per centum duty on goods in bonded warehouses on the day the act of July 14, 1870, shall go into effect.

Trusting that a reconsideration of the question submitted will incline the honorable Secretary to reach the conclusion here presented, I am, very respectfully,

CHARLES R. CORNWELL.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1870.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., relative to the decision of this Department requiring the exaction of ten per cent. additional duty, under the act of March 14, 1866, on goods which shall remain in public stores or bonded warehouses on the 1st day of January next, and which shall be subject to duty under the act approved July 14, 1870. In reply I have to state, that the Department carefully considered the matter before making said decision, and entertain no doubt of its correctness under the law. In the case you present, of goods remaining in warehouse on Jan. 1, on which the duties have been paid, with ten per cent. additional for having remained in bond beyond one year from date of importation, the duties to be refunded are the difference between the regular duties paid and those accruing under the new tariff, and also the difference between the ten per cent. of the duties paid and ten per cent. of the duties under the new act, and not the entire ten per cent., as you seem to suppose.

I am, very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

C. R. CORNWELL, Esq.,
Willard's Hotel, Washington.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

Text of the Bill just Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following is the text of the Sugar bill, which has just become a law:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of section 21 of the act reducing internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, as relates to sugar, be amended so it will read, "on all sugar not above No. 7, Dutch Standard in color, 1¾ cents per pound. On all sugar above No. 10, Dutch Standard, in color, 2 cents per pound; on all sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16, Dutch Standard, in color, 2¼ cents per pound; on all sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20, Dutch Standard, in color, 2¾ cents per pound; on all sugar above No. 20, Dutch Standard, in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crusted, powdered and granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound. *Provided*, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe and require that samples from packages of sugar shall be taken by the proper officers in such manner as to ascertain the true quality of such sugar and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the Custom-house weigher, by scoring figures indelibly on each package. *Provided*—that all syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Dec. 22, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles per hour.	Pressure of wind. Pounds per Sq. foot.	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	30.11	10	N. W.	45	6.00	Calm.
Omaha	30.30	8	N. W.	30	2.00	Very brisk.
Duluth	30.44	6	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
St. Louis	30.16	29	S. W.	20	.50	Gentle.
Chicago	30.26	29	S. W.	25	1.00	Very gentle.
New-Orleans	30.26	52	S. W.	20	.50	Very brisk.
Mobile	30.35	52	S. W.	20	.50	Brisk.
Chicago	30.33	29	N. W.	30	2.00	Very brisk.
Nashville	30.41	15	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Cincinnati	30.36	25	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Detroit	30.32	23	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Toledo	30.32	23	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Buffalo	30.24	25	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Augusta, Ga.	30.09	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Lake City	30.09	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Key West	29.97	72	S. E.	20	.50	Gentle.
Savannah	30.09	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Charleston	30.09	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Wilmington	30.14	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Norfolk	30.18	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Washington	30.21	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Baltimore	30.21	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Philadelphia	30.22	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
New-York	30.25	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Albany	30.17	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Boston	30.13	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Portland	30.13	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Eastport	30.13	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Cheyenne	30.11	10	N. W.	45	6.00	Calm.
Omaha	30.30	8	N. W.	30	2.00	Very brisk.
Duluth	30.44	6	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
St. Louis	30.16	29	S. W.	20	.50	Gentle.
Chicago	30.26	29	S. W.	25	1.00	Very gentle.
New-Orleans	30.26	52	S. W.	20	.50	Very brisk.
Mobile	30.35	52	S. W.	20	.50	Brisk.
Chicago	30.33	29	N. W.	30	2.00	Very brisk.
Nashville	30.41	15	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Cincinnati	30.36	25	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Detroit	30.32	23	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Toledo	30.32	23	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Buffalo	30.24	25	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Augusta, Ga.	30.09	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Lake City	30.09	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Key West	29.97	72	S. E.	20	.50	Gentle.
Savannah	30.09	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Charleston	30.09	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Wilmington	30.14	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Norfolk	30.18	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Washington	30.21	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Baltimore	30.21	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Philadelphia	30.22	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
New-York	30.25	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Albany	30.17	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Boston	30.13	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Portland	30.13	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.
Eastport	30.13	52	N. W.	25	1.00	Gentle.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received early copies of the Christmas number of the *Graphic*, with which is given away a large and beautiful picture of CHARLES DICKENS' study at Gads-Hill. This plate has been executed with the greatest care, and is well worth framing. The *Graphic* is also full of first-rate Christmas pictures. Mr. BRENTANO also has the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Saturday Review*, and all other foreign publications of any note or value.

Emphatic Testimony.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, is a justly popular institution. Purely mutual in principle, dividing annually its profits among the policy-holders, doing an enormous business—enjoying a princely income—liberal in every respect, prompt in payment of losses—it must continue to flourish as long as it deserves and receives such emphatic and unqualified commendations as the following:

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"The new fire-proof building of the Society affords, rent free, splendid apartments for the transaction of the Society's enormous business, the rents received paying full interest on the total investment."—*Globe.*

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FOR
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WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.
Half a million in use!
Warranted and instruction gratis.
Sales-room, No. 625 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

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A good Sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The Grover & Baker is generally acknowledged to be the best Sewing-machine for family use. Sales-room No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Holiday Gift.
A FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE.
—*Advertisement.* No. 506 Broadway.

FURS.—BURKE, the Furrier, has removed to No. 661 Broadway, where he is offering bargains in Furs. BURKE has a branch store at No. 128 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

TOOTH-BRUSHES of best make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* Astor House Pharmacy.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Pianos, Melodeons and Organs for the Holidays of different makers, including a Steinway Grand at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

Merry Christmas.—Ladies, Misses, Gents and Boys, if you wish beautiful Boots, and Shoes, and Toilet Slippers, for presents, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Beautiful Designs in Genuine Jet Jewelry of every description, suitable for holiday presents. E. MYERS, Manager, No. 687 Broadway.

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Manufacturers of grand, square and upright
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Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding, New-Year and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing. Established 1840.

For a stylish and elegant Holiday Hat, go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

COLT—VAN INGEN.—At the residence of the bride, on Dec. 21, by Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck, WM. E. COLT and LAURA, daughter of H. S. Van Ingen, all of Brooklyn.

DEVOE—BIRDSALL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870, by Rev. John E. Cookman, LEANDER DEVOE to Miss CORDELIA BIRDSALL, all of this City.

GRAYDON—ARNOLD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., CLENDENEN GRAYDON to FANNIE, daughter of Benj. G. Arnold, all of this City.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

THORN—CARPENTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, at the residence of the bride's father, THOMAS H. THORN to JULIA A., eldest daughter of Isaac Carpenter, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ABEEL.—At Jersey City, Dec. 22, in the 73th year of her age, GERTRUDE ABEEL, daughter of the late David Abeel of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Funeral on Saturday morning, at 11½ o'clock, from the First Reformed Church, New-Brunswick. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. New-York friends can leave by the 9½ o'clock train from the foot of Cortlandt-st.

BEERS.—On Wednesday evening, 21st inst., MARGARET V. A., widow of Cyrenius Beers.

Funeral services on Saturday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M., at her late residence, No. 255 West 23d-st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FRENCH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870, CASSIE, daughter of Philip and Joanna French.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 114 River-terrace, Hoboken, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

HAZZARD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, at sea, on board steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana, JOHN R. HAZZARD, Esq., of New-York, age 43.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 98 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Buffalo and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MCDOWELL.—At Weimar, Germany, Nov. 24, 1870, Mrs. S. JOSEPHINE MCDOWELL, eldest daughter of Chas. F. and Sarah A. Spang, of Pittsburg.

☞ Pittsburg and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MYERS.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, GERTRUDE B., daughter of F. M. Myers and granddaughter of George W. Tucker, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Charles W. Bathgate, Fordham.

RYER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, WM. RYER, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STORM.—On Wednesday evening, 21st instant, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, JOHN B. STORM, only son of the late Isaac A. Storm.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, 35th-av., corner of 35th-st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, ELMA DORENUS, wife of Edwin Smith, and daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah P. Dorenus.

WEATHERED.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, THOMAS WILLIAM, eldest son of Thomas W. and Mary Weathered.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 23d inst., from No. 143 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WORK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1870, GEO. H. WORK, in his 43d year.

The funeral services will be held at No. 59 East 54th-st., on Friday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.
OFFER A SPLENDID STOCK OF
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GILT CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS,
MARBLE CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS;
STATUARY IN BRONZE, PARIAN AND BISQUE;
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SHEPHERD'S FOLD.
The friends of this institution are cordially invited to attend the Christmas festivities to be held at the Fold, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
Contributions of money or provisions may be sent to the First Directress, Mrs. W. H. Lee, No. 516 5th-av. The Shepherd's Fold is situated in 86th-st., east of 3d-av., and may be reached by the Madison-avenue cars, which terminate their route at 86th-st. or through Central Park to 79th-st., thence up 5th-av. to 86th-st.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.
Mr. EMERSON'S oration will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission will not be required.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, will close at this office at 5 A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 7:45 P. M.; C and D, 7:25 P. M.; E and F, 7:10 P. M.; G and H, 6:20 P. M., the night before.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WALTHAM WATCHES,
For Holiday Presents.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO, No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE REBELLION RECORD,
Edited by
FRANK MOORE.

Containing a full and concise Diary of Events, from the meeting of the South Carolina Convention,

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

LIFE WITHIN PARIS.

American Celebration of Thanksgiving Day—Scenes in the Streets—Military Pictures—Glad Tidings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870.

Today, being Thanksgiving Day, a religious service was held this morning, by Rev. Mr. LAMSON, in the Episcopal Church of the Rue Bayard. Mr. WASHBURNE, Col. HOFFMAN and Gen. READE, our national representatives, were among the congregation, which comprised a considerable proportion of our much-reduced colony—in all about fifty persons. Rev. Mr. LAMSON made a short and very appropriate discourse, in which he informed us that this was the thirteenth anniversary of our national festival, which he had celebrated religiously in Paris, and in what contrast this is to those of all the previous years! It is almost impossible to realize the truth, even with all its evidence before one's very eyes. The weather is delightful, and the Champs Elysées, through which I passed in returning from church, are unusually animated, as numbers of promenaders fill its broad walks, but not the gay, dashing, brilliant, fashionable crowd of other days. Quiet families take the air in very sober fashion, accompanied now and then by little children, who are closely watched, for fear they may embarrass the manœuvering of companies of National Guards going through with the drill, and who march to the right, to the left, by twos, by fours and in broad rows, regardless of mere spectators, who must look to themselves, and sharply. One enlivening feature of the avenue is the re-opening of "Guignot, the Puppet Shows"—"the happiness of children, the tranquillity of parents." The bright, hale faces, and the ringing infantine laughter are absent; the *habitués* of the juvenile theatres are now the provincial *moblots*, who take a never-ending delight in the pantomime of "Polichivelle," "Pierrot and the Commissaire," ending invariably in some frightful disaster to the representative of the law.

MILITARY PICTURES.

I must have seen at least forty squads of Guards drill in my walk from the Rond Point of the Champ Elysées to the great gate of the Tuileries garden—some of them learning to run; others to make divers rapid movements, and still others to fire, kneeling or lying prone on the ground. I was once decidedly startled, having had my attention attracted to a group of children gathered round the wooden horses, upon turning to find myself a target for a score of Chassepots aimed by as many sprawling tyros on the asphalt before me. Be it understood that this mimic war is carried on without even percussion caps, or other snapping or explosive substitute. In the Place de la Concorde a whole battalion—a marching regiment of the National Guard—came by, headed by a band of music, playing the "Marseillaise" in fine style. The reappearance of military bands is another cheering element in the monotonous life of the besieged. The *morale* of the people growing better and better, all manner of healthy indications break out—the greater the demand for sacrifices and endurance.

GLAD TIDINGS.

There is excellent news this morning, by pigeon—a full confirmation of the former report of GAMBETTA on the state of popular feeling in the provinces, most encouraging in its effects, for there is a class of alarmists here never tired of circulating doubts of news that is favorable to us, or of inventing news from outside calculated to cast additional gloom on our situation. This class, I need not tell you, is composed of the inveterate enemies of the Republic, and of some who are insane enough to wish the restoration of the Napoleon dynasty. The latter will, however, be compelled to keep quiet after today, for the fourteenth series of the papers and correspondence of the Imperial family, which appears this afternoon, embraces such damning evidences of the corruption, the selfishness, the folly and the cowardice which marked the last days of the Empire, that it will be impossible for any Frenchman hereafter to utter a word in its favor.

An Anticipated Struggle—How Secrecy is Preserved—Trochu's Plan—The Food Supply—Latest Tidings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

The supreme moment has at length arrived, and even as I write these words, doubtless, the French troops are engaged in their great struggle with the besieging army. For some days the plan of operations has been known, the young staff officers who made their farewell visits to friends and mistresses having given, of course under the seal of secrecy, the plan of the campaign. Sunday morning at least one thousand of the *petites dames* of the quarters were well informed as to the Governor's plans, and although there were many exaggerations in their stories, one saw that they were too circumstantial *au fond* not to have an official origin. It is easy to see now why it is that all of Gen. TROCHU's plans are talked about some days before they are put into execution. There are sufficient reasons for supposing that the Germans are well informed of the proposed plan, and that they have made all of their dispositions for the attack. Yesterday was the day appointed, and at an early hour I went out to see the opening, finding Gen. VINOY bivouacked upon the Champs de Mars. This was proof enough that there would be no attack that day, for VINOY must have his force disposed before the break of day, or he would never succeed in passing the Prussian batteries. This was indeed the case, and last night Gen. VINOY took up his position under the guns of Mont Valerien, while Gen. DUCROT held his force in readiness behind Ivry, Bicetre and Montrouge. At 4 o'clock a furious cannonade was opened all along the line, the reports of heavy guns coming in without cessation until the usual noises of the city prevented us from distinguishing them. Before 12 o'clock the forts were all silent, a fact which may mean that the enemy has been pushed back beyond their range, or that, for some reason or other, the attack has been deferred. We can hardly receive information before night.

RUMORS.

The plan of piercing the enemy's lines has been adopted, and any military man will understand at a glance how hazardous an operation this is. The only hope of success must rest upon the fact that the Army of the Loire has drawn away a large portion of the besieging force, or that BOURBAKI is near at hand to make a counter-attack or a diversion. As to these points I have no data, but Gen. TROCHU must know. It is reported that the Army of the Loire has been driven back all along its line, and that not a word has been received from BOURBAKI in twenty days. If these reports are true, even if he succeeds in passing the German lines, Gen. TROCHU is rushing to a disaster. Without knowing the facts one cannot judge of the chances, and we can only hope that the "circle of iron" may be broken, and the blockade of Paris raised. We have need of food. There is a great deal of suffering among all classes; but nevertheless Paris could hold out for two weeks more without coming to general destitution and want.

TROCHU'S PLAN.

The plan which Gen. TROCHU proposes to put into operation is this: Gen. VINOY, at the head of as many troops as he can use with advantage on that side of the city, to pass under Mont Valerien and attack Bourgival, while DUCROT attacks at Villejuif and L'Hay. If the enemy can be drawn to the western side, the army under Gen. DUCROT hopes to pass over the plateau of Longboyore and escape up the Seine. At the same time a force will make a feint on the eastern side toward Bondy and Nogent. This is the general plan, but there are many details and minor attacks, which I have not room to give in this letter.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The fresh meat is now exhausted, but a few cows have been discovered unreported and confiscated. One or two more rations are promised, but I fancy that the beef and mutton will be kept for the sick and wounded. The daily ration now consists of salt beef and codfish, and of potatoes, lentilles and rice. There is enough, perhaps, to keep soul and body together for ten days more, but not without much suffering, which, however, organized charity can do much in relieving. The people have a good attitude now, and, as they feel the responsibilities resting upon them for the first time, it is the first time that I could conscientiously praise their spirit. Before it was the bravado of ignorance; now it is a feeling that all is lost unless every man does his duty. I do not say that every man does his duty, for the shop-keepers of Paris would shirk it if they could, but it requires only a little carefully-managed pressure to bring them up to the mark, and to make every man do his duty through *amour propre*. As for patriotism, I am afraid that there is not a great deal to boast of. TROCHU is managing matters very well at this time.

Failure of the Last Operation—Only a Bridge Wanted.

EVENING—9 o'clock.

I am sorry to record another failure. The troops have all returned. The grand operation commenced by Gen. DUCROT was stopped this morning at 10 o'clock, for want of a bridge of boats to cross the Marne. This caused the failure of the whole plan, it is said, but I fear there was another check. MAUD'HUY did not succeed in carrying the Prussian works beyond L'Hay. The want of a bridge is the excuse given, however, and all of the troops which had gained advanced positions were recalled. W. E.

THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

Remarks of the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish Delegation.

The Duke of AOSTA, replying to the remarks of the deputation whose members asked the Duke, in the name of the Spanish people, to accept the crown, spoke thus: The eloquent speech of your honorable President has increased the natural and profound emotion which the vote of the Constituent Assembly of Spain had already produced in me. With a grateful mind I will set forth briefly the reason for which I have decided to accept, as I now accept before you, with the help of God, and with the consent of the King, my father, the ancient and glorious crown which you have come to offer me. God had already accorded to me an enviable lot. Sprung from an illustrious dynasty, sharing in the glories of my ancient house, without having the responsibilities of government, I saw opened up before me an easy and happy career, in which, as there have not been wanting in the past, so neither would there be wanting in the future, opportunities usefully to serve my country. You have come, honorable gentlemen, to open up to me a far wider horizon. You are asking me to fulfill obligations formidable at every period, but far more than ever in our own. Faithful to the traditions of my ancestors, who never shrank back when duty called them on, nor recoiled before danger, I accept the noble and lofty mission which Spain has wished to confide to me, though I am not ignorant of the difficulties of my new task, and of the responsibility which I assume in the face of history. But I put my trust in God, who knows the uprightness of my intentions, and I trust in the Spanish people, so justly proud of its independence, of its great religious and political traditions, and which has furnished proofs, with the respect of order, of the passionate and unconquerable devotion of liberty. Honorable gentlemen, I am still too young, the facts of my life are too little known for me to ascribe to my own merits the choice which the noble Spanish nation has thought fit to make of my person. You have imagined, I feel certain, that Providence had been pleased to grant to my youth the most fruitful and useful of all teachings; the spectacle of a people regaining its unity and independence by the close union with its King, and the faithful observance of free institutions. It has been your wish that your own country, to which nature has lavished all her boons, and history all her glories, should likewise rejoice in this happy agreement, which has produced, and I hope always will produce, the prosperity of Italy. It is to the glory of my father—to the happy fortunes of my own country—that I am indebted for your choice, and to render myself worthy of the same, I can do nothing better than loyally follow the example of the constitutional traditions with which I have been brought up. A soldier in the army, I shall be, gentlemen, the first citizen in presence of the national representatives. The annals of Spain are filled with glorious names—those of doughty knights, of great and renowned captains and navigators, of famous kings. I know not if it will be my fortune to shed my blood for my new country, or if it shall be granted to me to add yet another page to the many pages which have celebrated the glories of Spain. But in every event I am very sure, because that will depend on myself alone, and not on fortune, that the Spaniards will always be able to say of the King whom they have chosen, that his good faith was able to rise above party struggles, and that he had no other wish in his heart than for the concord and the prosperity of the nation." When the Duke of AOSTA had finished his speech, the Deputies of the Cortes greeted him with the cry, "Long live the King of Spain!" This was followed by the formal signature of the Notarial Act, drawn up by Visconti VENOSTA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the act of offer and acceptance.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Full Particulars of the Catastrophe Near Birmingham—Seventeen Men Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

"On the morning of Dec. 9, about 11:40 o'clock," says a telegram to the London *Standard*, "one of the most terrible catastrophes that has ever visited Birmingham took place at the ammunition factory belonging to Messrs. LUDLOW, at Witton-lane, Witton. The scene of the accident is a large field about a mile from the Aston Lower Grounds, and in the direction of Perry Barr. Here are situated nineteen sheds, in which the work of making and priming Enfield cartridges is carried on, some 500 hands being employed. At the time stated the inhabitance of the neighborhood and persons at a distants even of two miles were alarmed by a series of explosions, accompanied by shocks as of an earthquake and severe concussion of the atmosphere. On reaching the locality of the explosion a scene of destruction was revealed of the most appalling character. Three sheds, in which there had been working five minutes before about 100 girls, boys and men, were a mass of ruins, and in the smoking, blackened heap there was scarcely a sign of life. Ready hands were soon at work, and the awful extent of loss to human life then became apparent. A few had escaped from the burning mass, and were limping off, while the helpless, who gave any signs of life, were quickly conveyed in carts and cabs, which had come to the spot on the alarm being given. No fewer than fifty shockingly burned and mutilated but living human forms were carried off with all speed to the General Hospital, the condition of many being pitiable in the extreme. Some of those taken thither were so badly burnt as to be hardly recognizable. Bleeding and insensible, they were quickly put under the medical care of the staff of the hospital, but it was too evident many of them never entered only to prolong a lingering existence, till death added new victims to the list. The scene among the wrecked remains of the sheds was of the most sickening description. The field was strewn with the mutilated remains of human bodies and pieces of clothing covered with blood. In one shed lay the charred bodies of seven, and in another those of five workers, while at the Witton Arms lay other five, all disfigured beyond recognition. Each body lay smouldering and smoking on a shutter, covered by a tarpaulin, and beneath this was nothing but a mass of rags and charred flesh and bones. In some cases there was only a charred skeleton, and in others the head, arms and legs were missing. A human head, supposed to be that of a female, was picked up in the field, and a human hand was found in the same manner. Seventeen are ascertained up to the present time to be killed, but no names can be given, as identification is impossible at this stage. It is rumored that the cause of this dreadful affair was the accidental ignition of a woman's apron, who was standing warming herself at a stove, which, strange to say, every shed contains. The scene in and around the field after the accident was enough to move the most callous observer. The eager inquiries of anxious mothers for their children, and of relatives for missing workpeople, were heartrending. Little groups were gathered here and there along the road, surrounding a pale and suffering victim, bringing water, and doing all that ingenuity could suggest, to allay the agony of the moment."

Completion of the Caisson of the East River Bridge.

The Directors of the East River Bridge, yesterday morning, announced the fact that the caisson on the Brooklyn side had been successfully sunk to its final resting place, and that the work of filling up the cavity in which the men worked would be entered upon in a few days. The caisson was commenced in November of last year, and the work of sinking it began in March last. The foundation now rests forty-five feet below low water mark, thus placing all the timber completely beyond the reach of the water. The entire structure weighs about 30,000 tons, to support which fourteen stone piers have been erected throughout the different chambers into which it is divided. The stone tower to be erected, for which the caisson will constitute the foundation, is to be 270 feet high, while the floor of the bridge will be 118 feet above the water. On the New-York side a structure of exactly the same character will be made. The caisson for this side of the river is being now constructed, and will be launched some time early in January. In its erection several improvements suggested by experience with the one just completed, have been made. With the exception of a few accidents brought about by the negligence of workmen, the entire work has been carried to its present condition with the most gratifying success.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The hoped-for result of an active market at the Exchange yesterday (Dec. 22) was not realized, for no sales were effected. V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, offered a valuable residence on the south side of Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as No. 244. The property rents for $3,000 per annum, and $25,000, it was stated, would be accepted as an opening bid. No response being made, the premises were withdrawn. The same firm also offered a residence on the east side of Sullivan-street, between Bleecker and Houston, known as No. 3, and rented at the rate of $2,400 per year. The upset price was fixed at $23,000, but the property shared the same fate as that previously offered, being withdrawn for want of bidders.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. made an effort to dispose of the desirable business premises, comprising a five-story brick store and lot, on the northwest corner of Church and Duane streets, and leased at the annual rental of $15,750. The highest bid received was $80,000, which being far below the estimated value, the property was withdrawn. Mr. LUDLOW subsequently sold at auction a pew in Dr. CHAPIN's church, to Mr. WILCOX, for $110.

The only other business transacted was the adjournment of two legal sales by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, as follows: First, one lot, 25 by 87, on the west side of the Bloomingdale road, 75 feet north of Ninety-ninth-street, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, adjourned until today. Second, three full-sized lots, on the north side of Thirtieth-street, 34 feet east of seventh-avenue, A. J. SMITH, Esq., referee, adjourned to the 29th inst.

At private sale, Messrs. RIDER & CONKLIN, of Mott Haven, report having recently sold five lots, each 25 by 100, on Main-street, in that village, at $1,500 per lot. A large factory, for the manufacture of steam pumps, is to be erected on the property disposed of. The same firm also recently sold a large plot of ground, comprising about sixteen City lots, on the east side of Alexander-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, for $25,000. The location of Mott Haven lots for manufacturing establishments, separated as they are from New-York only by the Harlem River, renders them very desirable, and they are rapidly increasing in value. Great improvements have recently been made in this vicinity, in the grading of streets, the extension of the canal, filling in lots, and in other particulars, in all some $200,000 having been expended, and as the attention of capitalists is being directed to this point, it is designed in the Spring, to bring the property more prominently to the notice of the public.

In City property at private sale, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway, W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, and HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, advertise a large line, most of which is eligibly situated.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bond-st., n. s., 106.6 ft. w. of Bowery, 25x75, irregular	$28,000
Broadway, No. 444, 25x120, December, 1868	110,000
Chambers-st., n. s., between Broadway and Church-st., 25x75, h. and lot, 1-10 part	10,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x100, h. and l	20,000
3d-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x48.1	9,600
22d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 248.9x96.8, h. and l.	
21st-st. and 9th-av., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av. and 73 ft. n. of 21st-st., 25x23	20,000
35th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	7,000
35th-st., n. s., 168.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x98.9, h. and l	20,000
Government-st., No. 18	
Stanton-st., s. s., 16.8 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 16.8x64	
52d-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	1,600
56th-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	13,700
62d-st., n. s., 192.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.8x100.5	8,000
127th-st., s. s., 491 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l	14,250
150th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x99.11	11,000
202d-st. and 9th-av., n. w. corner, 100x99.11	1,000
Post-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Academy-st., 100x150	1,750
2d-av. and 3d-st., n. e. corner, 24x60	17,000
4th-av. and 74th-st., n. e. corner, 204.4x125, irregular, ½ part	17,680
75th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x102.2	
75th-st., s. s., 480 ft. e. of 4th-av., 46x102.2	
5th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100	42,500
5th-av., w. s., 505 ft. s. of 46th-st., 25x100, h. and l.	75,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, late South 7th-st., 183 ft. e. of 1st-st., 22x65	$12,500
Bond-st., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 1st-st., 44x86.8, h. and l.	22,800
Bond-st., w.s., 22 ft.n. of 1st-st., 80x75.6, h. and l.	
Bond and Bergen sts., easterly corner, 45x100	17,500
Chauncy-st., w. s., 223 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 40x100	500
Decatur-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 45x100	4,100
Humald-st., s. s., 174 ft. n. of Hudson-av., 20x100	225
Grand-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Alsace-st., 80x100	4,000
Madison-st., s. s., w. of Throop-av., 20x115.5	2,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of Bond-st., 30x90	10,000
3d-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90	20,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-st., 21x100	4,200
8th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x100	800
18th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18x100.3	2,300
20th-st., s. w. s., 275 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,250
20th-st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of 7th-av., 42x100	3,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 186 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x125	100
Clinton-av., e. s., about 250 ft. n. of Greene, 100x200	78,000
Montauk-av., e. s., 725 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100	6,200
Morse-av., e. s., 625 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 71x100	
Morgan-av., w. s., 22 ft. n. of Lombardy-st., 22.6x95	925
Morgan-av. and Lombardy-st., n. w. corner, 22.6x91	1,100
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 118 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18.9x100	3,000
Stuyvesant-av. and Decatur-st., s. e. corner, 20x100x70, Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road; all of Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road opposite above, with following limit; Stuyvesant-av., e. s., 110 ft. s. of Decatur-st. thence e. to the n. to Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, thence w. to Stuyvesant-av., x—	17,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Malsem-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue F, 125x104	$2,500
Oriental and Broad sts., n. e. corner, 50x91	4 200
Smith-st., s. s., 154 ft. e. of Pine-st., 22x133	15,000

Orange.

Main and Jefferson sts., n. e. corner, 147x197	$12,000

West Orange.

Mitchell-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. from the bridge, 100x133	$3,250
Mountain-av., adjoining C No. 14, 53.4x106	1,250
Mountain-av., adjoining C No. 15, 158.6x289	1,250

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Varick-st., 25x100	$1,000
Pine-st., e. s., 560 ft. n. of Communipaw-av., 25x98	1,000
Welden-st., w. s., 30 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 25x100	800

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 35 and 36, block No. —, Gould's map, 50x100	$650

Hoboken.

Lots No. 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34, block No. 84, Coster estate, 150x100	$700

West Hoboken.

Hoboken-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	$1,700

Hoboken.

Hackensack plank road, e. s., adjoining Ackerman's property, 103x124	$6,165

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK, SIXTY-FOUR full lots, west side, south of 64th-st., for sale at $209,000; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPLENdid dwelling-house No. 150 2d-av., near 10th-st., in perfect order; possession given 1st of February, or sooner if desired. For permit apply to W. A. RANSOM, No. 334 Broadway.

$52,500 FOR AN ELEGANT house in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A.—MONTCLAIR, (ADJACENT TO ORANGE), N. J.—Elegant French-roofed residence, built by owner; fifteen rooms, modern conveniences, billiard-rooms, water, laundry, large furnace, complete in every respect; five acres, lawn and garden laid out by late E. A. Bauman, landscape engineer, with spring-water lake, rustic bridges, ample stables, out-buildings; seven minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN MADISON-AV., Murray Hill, elegantly-furnished brown-stone high-stoop narrow four-story house, to a small private family, for one, two, or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR complete suites of rooms in an apartment building on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The granite stores, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River and rear street adjoining Hamilton Ferry, would be let for $2,400 or sold together for $25,000. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIGLEHOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 20, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 72 Nassau-st., and No. 49 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

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7 PER CENT.

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1ST MORTGAGE

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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I have for sale, at low prices, first-class guaranteed

RAILROAD

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MUNICIPAL BONDS,

paying 7½ to 10 per cent. interest on the cost.

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

O. E. WOOD.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which pay in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on Monday, Dec. 5, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

MASON THOMSON,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERBILT L. BUX-TON,	JOHN NASH,
BENJAMIN J. HART,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
JOHN ROMER,	STEPHEN WRAY,
SYLVANUS S. WARD,	ISAAC ODELL,
ALEXANDER McKENZIE,	BELA S. SQUIRE,
JOHN B. HOBBY,	JOHN W. DEGRAUW,
CHARLES STIRLING,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
JOHN CASTREE,	ROBERT A FORSYTH,
WRIGHT GILLIES,	WINFIELD S. HANFORD,
DAVID B. MORES,	JOSEPH SEEKS,
	WILLIAM FERDON,
	MARTIN L. CROWELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, MARTIN L. CROWELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 4th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM. NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 850 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Tanner & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

DEALERS IN

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

First-class Investment Securities on hand, among these the First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued upon a completed road at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

Loans negotiated. Advances made.

Interest allowed on Deposits either of Currency or Gold.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I will redeem, on and after TUESDAY, the 27th inst., the bonds issued under act of June 22, 1860, and maturing Jan. 1, 1871, without the rebate on principal and unmatured interest, which has heretofore been required.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD.

GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles; 107 completed; iron and ties for 15 additional now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.

Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York, and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.

The Bond is three times secured.

First—By the mortgage on the land.

Second—By the Guarantee of the State of Alabama.

Third—By the LARGE capital INVESTED in the road.

Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price 95 and accrued interest, in currency. For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the agents.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 383, laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed D

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Tyrian	Wed., Dec. 28
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
Columbia	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $32; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28 | Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18
Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29 | via Halifax.
Partbia, Wednes., Jan. 4 | Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11 | Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thurad., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FOSSITH. Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT...SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORGAN CITY, Capt. R. LADAM, (via Nassau) Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 47 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 52 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 306 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
STORE OPEN DURING THE
HOLIDAYS
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
RICH LACES,

POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.; ROMAN AND VELVET SASHES, SCARFS, BOWS, &c.; FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.
Orders forwarded by mail or express.

FURS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
MINK SETS, $20 and up.
ERMINE SETS, $25 and up.
ALASKA SABLE SETS, $24 and up.
Hudson Bay Sable Sets, $80, reduced from $140.
Mink, Sable, Seal Sacks, $2 50 and up.
Carriage and Sleigh Robes, $10 and up.
Astrakhan Sacks, $20, reduced from $35.
Seal Sacks, $68 and up.
BURKE, No. 661 (late of No. 469) Broadway.
Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES AND EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY. DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.
Also, FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at
G. RICHMOND & CO.'S,
NO. 783 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BROADWAY

QUALITY OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
WILSON'S
OLD STAND.
GREAT VARIETY OF
NOVELTIES.
VERY CHEAP.
NO. 73 BOWERY.
MAGICIANS' BOXES, &c.

TOYS. TOYS.

A very large and fine assortment of French, German, English and American toys. All the novelties selling at very low prices at
R. H. STAVELEY'S,
No. 870 Broadway,
East side, near 18th-st.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED
WALKING CANES.
The largest, best and cheapest assortment in the City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, NO. 25 Maiden-lane.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS.

Prayer-books, Bibles and juveniles, a choice assortment, in velvet, ivory, pearl and morocco, at the old stand.
T. W. STRONG,
Late Edward Dunigan & Bro.,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND LADIES' VELVET HATS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Children's Bonnets, Mourning Bonnets and Veils; Feathers; old Hats repaired. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Please save this.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, jellies, &c., and wishes a kitchen-maid; will not go out of the City. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse or plain sewing, or chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general house-work in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 1,505 Broadway, corner 57th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and Lonest help.

NOTICE.—THE MOST RELIABLE COLORED help are to be obtained at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest, and excellent groom and good driver; has best of City reference from his last employers. Call or address, for two days, R. B. STORY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man lately landed from England, as waiter in a private family, or assistant waiter and footman; no objection to the country; best of references. Address H. M., No. 1,241 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class waiter; best City reference. Call or address W. M., No. 1,153 Broadway, corner of 28th-st., Druggist's store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as a coachman and groomsman, either in the City or country; two years' reference can be given. Apply at No. 118 Clinton-place, livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced Scotchman; single; understands proper treatment of horsefleah; good testimonials given. Call or address J. G., No. 137 West 38th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN OF TALENT AND LARGE City experience, for the positions of ushers, salesmen, &c., in the various departments of their retail establishment. Apply with name and reference to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, an English or Scotch Protestant waitress; good wages to one thoroughly understanding her business. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse or plain sewing, or chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, an English or Scotch Protestant waitress; good wages to one thoroughly understanding her business. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

A "CAPITAL" PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A BANK-BOOK, WITH A DEPOSIT IN THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, SUN BUILDING, NO. 186 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

IT MAY BE THE FOUNDATION OF A FUTURE OF COMFORT AND PROSPERITY. WHAT OTHER GIFT IS SO FULL OF PROMISE?

Interest commences every month.

Married women and minor children have exclusive control over their deposits.

Parents may accumulate a fund for their children, thus teaching them the habit of saving, and inculcating lessons of prudence and economy.

One dollar will open an account.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be payable Jan. 21. Dividends not withdrawn receive interest the same as deposits.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.

This old savings institution, the pioneer in the enterprise of taking SMALL DEPOSITS, calls the attention of PARENTS, HUSBANDS, RELATIVES and EMPLOYERS to the subject of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and recommends the presentation of a BANK BOOK with a suitable deposit, as a truly beneficial and acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW-YEAR'S GIFT. There is no class of institutions so well calculated to benefit all classes of society in a pecuniary way as savings banks, and none that impart to the people such sound and practical ideas of individual industry and economy as the surest path to wealth and independence. Let every one have a savings bank book, man, woman and child. Let all know the value of keeping a bank account, so that they may see how much they earn, how much they spend year after year. A bank book will teach your wives and daughters how to manage their own affairs. These are lessons that are taught without cost by a savings bank; their moral and practical value is almost incalculable. Let, therefore, all who have good and faithful servants, who have poor relatives, those who have children; let every man who has a wife whom he loves and respects, procure a bank book with a suitable deposit, as the most useful and beneficial Christmas or New-Year's gift.
BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Six per cent. interest, free of taxes. Deposits received from 5 cents to $5,000.
WM. MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.
If the interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

1871—JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUSCH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
FREE OF UNITED STATES INCOME TAX.
ASSETS (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870.....$2,907,762 92
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870.....2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities.....$193,762 92
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

1,146 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 293 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y. President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD-AV., NEW-YORK, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.
INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1, on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. RUNTON, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION (organized for the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, so nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, no 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING warehouse receipts of Bostwick & Tilford, on Weehawken Docks, viz.: Nos. 1,494, 1,497, 1,498, 1,499, 1,505, calling for 500 barrels refined petroleum each, delivery of same having been stopped.
BRINK & CO.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, offer a large assortment of fancy stationery suitable for holiday gifts. Diaries for 1871

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TO LET—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, in a warm house, convenient to Third and Fourth-avenue cars. Apply at No. 6 4th-av.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.; handsome suite, parlor floor, large third story, and two single rooms, southerly exposure, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 113 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE SECond-story room to rent, furnished, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen; private family, no boarders.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, a furnished room; references required. Apply at No. 107 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

BRIGHT, CHEERFUL ROOMS, EN Bsuite or separately, in private family; comforts of a home offered; private table, if desired; moderate terms. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board; furniture and carpets of the house entirely new.

NO. 878 8TH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR. A nicely-furnished room to let, to a gentleman or lady, with or without board; can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M. or 5 and 7 P. M.

SECOND FLOOR, COMMODIOUS AND handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms with superior board; references required. No. 53 West 33d-st.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A PLEASANT, sunny room, with board, for one person, at $10; also, a large room at $18, for two.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to gentlemen with reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SECOND AND third floors en suite or separately for families or gentlemen, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, near Madison Park; reference required. No. 127 East 24th-st.

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A GOOD table at No. 114 Hester-st. Dinner 25c., breakfast and supper 20c.

PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
DAILE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847,)
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of Messrs. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this City. Also a number of fine representative pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.
The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:
EUGENE VERBOOKHOEVEN,
by a highly-finished cabinet landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.
DAVID COL,
by an interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.
B. C. KOEK-KOEK,
by an exquisite landscape, remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also, the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius,	K. Robbe,	T. Gerard,
L. Wintz,	David de Notre,	Van Schendel,
N. Dias,	C. Pecrus,	E. Flassan,
Fauveiet,	M. & H. De Beul,	Kuwassey, Sr.,
F. Willems,	P. J. Toussaint,	J. Portelje,
T. Carolus,	H. Schlesinger,	E. Bidar,
Schelfout,	De Klerk,	Carl Becker,
L. de Langue,	A. Hulk,	J. Vander Waerden,
F. Ven Seben,	W. Bilders,	H. de Vos,
H. Schaeffels,	Roffiaen,	L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.
Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 15th inst., free, day and evening, until sale.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.
The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 34-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.
In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.
Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.
Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 108 Liberty, and No. 111 Cedar-st.

ON SATURDAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, WALDRON & COOKE will include in their sale,
HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDDING,
CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, TIES,
BON-BON BOXES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIANS,
DOLLS, TOYS, GAMES,
ENGRAVINGS AND PAINTINGS.
Being the largest sale this season.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Au

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Fair which has been carried on for several days past by the ladies of the Norfolk-street M. E. Church, will close on Saturday evening next. It has been very successful in every particular, and the result in money will doubtless be entirely satisfactory. The goods remaining unsold will be disposed of by auction on this and to-morrow evenings. The assortment is choice in its character, well adapted for holiday gifts, and may thus be had for a mere song. Those who can do so should aid this worthy object of maintaining one of the best churches on the eastern side of the City.

The pupils of Grammar School No. 28, West Fortieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, (female department,) Miss REBECCA S. LOWREY Principal, had an interesting holiday vacation entertainment yesterday. The programme consisted of recitations, readings, vocal and instrumental solos, duets, &c. Miss MAGGIE COCHRAN recited with excellent effect the well-known story of "Barbara Fritchie;" Miss FANNY MAPLES told "a horrible tale" to the infinite amusement of the school, and a bevy of young ladies met in caucus to arrange for a "Woman's Rights' Convention," the proceedings in which would compare favorably with Miss ANTHONY'S and Mrs. WILBOUR'S models; Miss MARION IVES, a young lady of sixteen years, played an excellent military piece of her own composition, on the piano; Miss LIZZIE WILLIAMS acted the part of the house-maid, and BRIDGET MURPHY set the school roaring with her comic recital of a tour through the Bowery to get her "pisther" taken. Other little and large misses took appropriate parts, and all enjoyed a pleasant forenoon.

Last evening, a very pleasant musical and oratorical festival was held at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church (colored), corner of Prince and Marion-streets. It was given in compliment to the much-esteemed pastor of that church, Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, who, at the conclusion of the evening's performances, was presented with a well-filled purse of greenbacks. The exercises consisted of recitations, by M. R. Dunmore, of Philadelphia, A. Potter, Thomas Le Count and E. H. Crosby. Mr. Dunmore recited quite effectively G. H. Boker's "Black Regiment," and "Sheridan's Ride." The music was by Miss E. T. Greenfield and Mme. Mary Henry Butler, and Prof. W. Appo officiated as organist. The church was well filled, and the whole affair passed off very satisfactorily.

The citizens of the Fourteenth Ward invited Capt. EDWARD WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, to meet them at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, where he found a sumptuous collation spread in one of the parlors, and was then presented with a handsome gold watch, chain and locket, set in diamonds and emeralds, a pair of diamond and emerald sleeve-buttons, and a splendid solitaire diamond pin, all valued at $2,500. The presentation was made by Assemblyman J. HAYES, the Chairman of the Committee, in which he alluded in complimentary terms to the conduct of Capt. WALSH, as a Police officer. The evening was spent in jollity by those assembled, and the occasion was a very pleasant one.

Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK summed up the case of SAML. S. STEVENS, of Belfast, Me., indicted for stealing $8,500 in bonds and money from GEORGE W. BUCKMORE, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT. He claimed that the prisoner was entirely innocent of the charge. He was followed by the Assistant District-Attorney, after which a charge was made to the jury, who found a verdict of guilty. STEVENS was remanded for sentence until Wednesday next, at which time a motion for arrest of judgment will be heard.

Mr. H. L. POWERS, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, gave a brilliant reception to his guests and their friends last night. Four of his large and magnificent parlors were set apart—two for reception and two for dancing. The ladies were gorgeously attired in silks and laces, and shortly after 10 P. M. the dancing commenced and was continued until after midnight, with an interval for supper about 11 P. M. Messrs. E. K. POWERS, A. H. HOVEY and S. W. WATERHOUSE acted as floor managers, and Keating's Orchestra furnished the music.

A meeting for the purpose of considering and arranging the steps necessary to be taken for calling a World's Congress of Women in behalf of International Peace, will be held in Union League Hall, Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, to-day. There will be addresses by distinguished and eloquent speakers, European and other correspondence will be read, and arrangements will be made to secure in the Congress (probably to be held in London) an American representation. There will be two sessions, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

EDWARD D. CHASE was arrested yesterday, at the instance of Mrs. AMITA HAYWOOD, of No. 140 East Twenty-second-street, who accused him of swindling. Being indebted to the complainant in the sum of $278, he called at her residence on the 15th ult., and tendered her a check on the Ninth National Bank for that amount. The check was drawn by himself in favor of Mrs. HAYWOOD. She, however, found that the prisoner had no account in the Bank, so caused his arrest. CHASE was held for trial.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., says the fire in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building Wednesday evening was caused by a leak in a gas-pipe. It was extinguished by the janitor with some buckets of water before the arrival of the Fire Department, and with but little excitement in the audience. The injury extended only to the painting, and the exercises in the hall will be continued this evening as usual.

The case of STURM against the Great Western Insurance Company, being the ninth of a series of suits to recover the insurance on a lot of Peruvian military equipments sold and shipped to Mexico, was decided yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge FREEDMAN, in favor of the plaintiff. Although the verdict was nominally for only a little over $200, yet being a test case by agreement, it was virtually a verdict for the whole amount claimed, $17,000.

Scotia Lodge No. 634, F. and A. M., gave their second annual ball last night at Irving Hall. Over 200 tickets had been issued, and a very fine party gathered in the Hall and danced to music furnished by O'Brien's Band. Mr. JOHN S. DINGWALL was floor manager, Mr. JAS. H. ANDERSON Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and P. J. BUCHANAN Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The President of the Stock Exchange yesterday informed the members that inasmuch as Christmas this year falls on Sunday, Monday would be observed as Christmas by the Exchange. All contracts falling due on Monday will therefore be payable on Tuesday, Dec. 27. The Gold Board and Produce Exchange officers yesterday gave a similar notice.

About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, the large and handsome chandelier in the Controller's Office, fell, striking a desk in the compartment used by Deputy Controller STORRS and his brother, and shattering itself to atoms. Fortunately no one was in the office at the time the accident occurred, except the man and woman who have charge of cleaning it. Nobody was hurt.

RICHARD CLOYDE, of Syracuse, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of false pretenses. The accused had represented himself as the owner of real estate in the City of Syracuse, and thus obtained credit for $794 89 worth of goods from JAMES H. THORP, of No. 428 Broome-street. The prisoner was fully committed.

JOHN P. NEWCOMB, a driver for the National Express Company, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a box of table silver, valued at $75, which had been intrusted to him for delivery. On the complaint of ELIAS L. GOWDEY, of No. 65 Broadway, the accused was fully committed for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, FREDERICK E. DAVIS, a book-keeper in the employ of THOMAS B. KERR, brewer, of No. 5 East Thirtieth-street, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling $1,000, at different periods, and was sent for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

A quarrel occurred, yesterday, in front of SMITH & MCNEIL'S dining saloon, No. 197 Washington-street, between STEPHEN MCGRATH, of No 7 Morris-street, and MATTHEW TOOLE, of No. 87 Washington-street, when TOOLE knocked his opponent down, and was himself shot in the head, receiving a severe wound. MCGRATH was arrested, and committed by Justice DOWLING.

BELL ANN ELLIS, aged forty, residing in Fifty-fourth-street near Seventh-avenue, was severely beaten last evening by her husband, THOMAS, while quarreling. The woman was dangerously injured, and therefore removed to Bellevue Hospital, the husband being arrested by the Twenty-second Precinct Police.

An unknown man, thirty-five years of age, was run over yesterday afternoon, at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, by a Boston train, and instantly killed. Deceased had dark-brown hair, black mustache, and dressed in pea-jacket, light pants and low-crowned hat. The body was sent to the Morgue for identification.

HENRY FRANK was arrested on Wednesday evening for selling tickets outside the Grand Opera-house. He was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held on a charge of disorderly conduct.

It is Ex-Judge HENRY E. DAVIES (not Mr. PIERREPONT) who is alleged to have said that some person attempted to blackmail him by threatening to publish the fact of the compromise of the Wheeler case unless he was paid $500.

The examination in the case of LOUIS SELLMER, charged with passing counterfeit money, was adjourned by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, until today, owing to the absence of witnesses.

BROOKLYN.

The building now in course of erection for the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, on Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, is said to be unsafe, the partition-walls being only eight inches thick, when they should be twelve. The Inspector of Public Buildings has the matter under consideration.

At Plymouth Church, last night, before a large audience, one of the finest musical treats of the season was given, under the immediate auspices of the well-known organist J. M. LORENZ Jr., and the celebrated elocutionist, WM. H. POPE. The principal piece performed was the "Black Prophet," the recitations from which were given with great spirit by Mr. POPE, from memory. Miss EMILY BUTMAN and Mr. JOHN CLARK were warmly applauded for their excellent singing.

The investigation of the affairs of the Controller's office, commenced on Tuesday last by the Finance Committee of the Aldermen, was resumed yesterday afternoon. The only fact of importance adduced was that the Kent-avenue bonds, issued under the law of 1868, were sold for less than par. That, the Mayor contended, was unlawful. The Committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the City Court, yesterday morning, ELIZABETH LATTON, plaintiff in an action for absolute divorce against THEODORE A. LATTON, moved for alimony and counsel fees pending the settlement of the case. The motion was granted, and the alimony fixed at $5 per week, and the fees at $25.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fire broke out in the residence of Mr. ALBERT RUDD, No. 416 Clinton-avenue, which, before being extinguished, damaged the building to the amount of $200, and the furniture $300. The flames originated around some hot-air pipes.

FARNHAM Z. TUCKER, of the Sixth Ward, was yesterday appointed Assistant Assessor in the Third District, in place of JOHN KEARNEY, removed.

LONG ISLAND.

Since the forcible capture of a locomotive belonging to the Hempstead Plains Railroad at Valley Stream, a few days since, by Mr. MCKAY, a locomotive builder of New-Jersey, the railroad has been hard pushed. The action of MCKAY was a signal for other creditors to look after their interests, and from all quarters, within the past few days, they have come down on the poor road. An unsuccessful attempt was made to sell the road to the South-side Railroad Company, but, feeling sure that ultimately it would be absorbed in that line, the officers of that road have been in no hurry to sink money in the enterprise. A search-warrant was lately issued for the locomotive taken by MCKAY, and for a short time it was in the hands of the friends of the road, but an order of attachment was soon served on the Sheriff, and it was returned again to the custody of MCKAY.

E. J. MULFORD, who threw a tumbler at Capt. GEORGE HAWKINS, proprietor of the South-side House, Patchogue, and cut a serious wound in that gentleman's head, a few days since, was held on a charge of assault with intent to kill by the Justice at Sayville, yesterday, in $1,500 bonds.

A concert was held last night at the Town Hall, Flushing, for the purpose of raising funds for the aid of the colored school of that village. The attendance was large, and the undertaking was a decided success.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fairs for benevolent purposes are being held in four of the Jersey City churches: The Centenary M. E. Church, at Union Hall; the Second Presbyterian Church, in their own building on South Sixth-street; the Emory Methodist Church, at Library Hall, and the Second Congregational Society. The Methodists of Hoboken are also holding a fair in the church, at Eighth and Washington streets.

The funeral of the late WM. S. FAITOUTE was attended from Trinity Church, Newrk, yesterday afternoon. The long and honorable business connections of the deceased in Newark made his death peculiarly regretted. A large concourse of the most prominent citizens were present. Among the pall-bearers were Cortlandt Parker, F. T. Frelinghuysen, David Dodd, Wm. T. Mercer, Beach Vanderpool, Marcus L. Ward, J. P. Pennington, Peter S. Duryea, Joseph E. Trippe and Joseph A. Halsey. The remains were interred in the family vault in Trinity burying-ground, Rector-street.

The argument in the case of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company vs. The Erie Railway Company, for the appointment of a receiver, &c, was continued before Judge BEASLEY, sitting as Chancellor, in Trenton, yesterday. Mr. ARNETT and Mr. GILCHRIST concluded their arguments for the Erie Company.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Col. John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the War Department and ordered to join his regiment, the order to take effect from Dec. 31. Chaplain George W. Pepper, unassigned, has been transferred to the Tenth Cavalry. First Lieut. J. A. May, Twelfth Infantry, has been honorably discharged. Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg, unassigned, has been discharged at his own request.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 21—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money and the account.

American Securities quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds—1862, 88⅞; 1865, 88⅛; 1867, 87¼. Ten-forties, 87⅜.

Stocks quiet; Erie, 19⅛; Illinois Central firmer at 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—4½ P. M.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8¾d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 2,500 bales for speculation and export. Common RESIN, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 7d. @1s. 7¼d.

LONDON, Dec. 21—4½ P. M.—TALLOW closed active; quoted at 46s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—PETROLEUM opened firmer.

HAMBURG, Dec. 22.—PETROLEUM is quiet at 13 marc bances 14 schilling, ℔ 100 lbs., for American Refined White.

BREMEN, Dec. 22.—PETROLEUM—American Refined White, 6 thalers 24 groschen.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—FLOUR steady and dull. WHEAT very quiet; firmly held; sales 8 cars Amber Winter at $1 37; Spring nominally $1 20@$1 22; White, $1 40@$1 50; CORN quiet; sales 1,600 bushels Old Western at 64¾c.; New Toledo, nominally, 62c.@63c. OATS strong with a tendency upward; sales, 1,850 bushels No. 2 Western at 52c.; and 4,250 bushels Ohio at 53c. Other articles unchanged and in very moderate demand. CATTLE very quiet and prices unchanged. The sales today were about 500 head. No receipts today, owing to the detention of trains by the snow. The leading sales were 47 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,230 lbs., at $6 75; 19 Kentuckies, averaging 1,095 lbs., at $6; 12 Kentuckies, averaging 1,556 lbs., at $8; 64 Kentuckies, averaging 1,273 lbs., at $7 25; 16 Ohios, averaging 1,062 lbs., at $6 25; 20 Indianas, averaging 1,017 lbs., at $6 50; 50 Indianas, averaging 1,231 lbs., at $6 50; 101 Indianas, averaging 1,246 lbs., at $6 12½; 18 Indianas, averaging 1,000 lbs., at $5 50; 35 Illinois, averaging 1,184 lbs., at $6 50; 20 Canadas, averaging 991 lbs., at $5 50; 20 Canadas, averaging 1,005 lbs., at $5 50; 19 Canadas, averaging 1,181 lbs., at $6 25, and 15 Canada Oxen, averaging 1,648 lbs., at $6 12½. SHEEP still continue firm, but very quiet; the sales were: 51 Canadas, averaging 158 lbs., at $6 87½; 210 Canadas, averaging 129 lbs., at $6 85; 42 Canadas, averaging 131 lbs., at $6 12½c.; 120 Canadas, averaging 110 lbs., at $5 75; 71 Canadas, averaging 89 lbs., at $5; 77 State, averaging 77 lbs., at $4 50; 128 Ohio, averaging 86 lbs., at $4 50; 219 Ohio, averaging 72 lbs., at $4 25; 404 Ohio, averaging 76 lbs., at $3 62½; 190 Michigan, averaging 78 lbs., at $4 25; 179 Michigan, averaging 73 lbs., at $4 12½. HOGS stronger, sales being made at $6 25@$6 35 for good to extra shipping stock.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—COTTON steady, fair demand; Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 283 bales; gross receipts, 380 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 12,515 bales. FLOUR firm and active, sales mostly at the outside figures; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$7; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75 @$10; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 37½; do. Family, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT dull for common, firm and in fair demand for choice; choice White, $1 70@$1 85; fair to prime, $1 40@$1 60; prime to choice Red, $1 65@$1 80; fair to good, $1 35@ $1 60; common, $1 20@$1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 37 @$1 40. CORN—Receipts light; White, 73c.@75c.; Yellow, 72c.@75c. OATS active and higher at 51c.@54c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal; jobbing Mess PORK, $20. BACON—Clear Rib, 12c.@12¼c.; Shoulders, 11c. HAMS, 16c.@18c. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY quiet at 93½c.@94c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand; Middling, 13¼c. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT firm and scarce; Red, $1 16@$1 18. CORN firm, scarce and in good demand; sales at 52c.@53c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK in light demand; holders firm; $18 75@$19 asked; $18 50 offered. LARD firm and in fair demand; Steam, 10¾c.; Kettle, 11c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., loose. BACON only in limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c. Live Hogs dull at $6 15@$6 25; the demand is to fill contracts of slaughterers and packers; not buying; receipts, 10,000 head. TOBACCO firm and scarce, owing to cold weather; sales of 79 hhds. at $5 70. WHISKY steady and in moderate demand; sales at 89c.@ 91c. Green MEATS dull; sales at 6c.@8c. EXCHANGE dull; 1-10@1-8 discount, buying.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35, and White Canada at $1 50@$1 60 for common to choice. CORN dull; sales 800 bushels at 81c. OATS dull; sales 700 bushels Ohio on private terms. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for Bolted, $1 70 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middling, $30@$32, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 93½c.@94c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $5, ℔ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13½c.@13¾c. FLOUR dull; Superfine Winter, $4 20@ $4 50; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$5. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25@$1 26; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 30@$1 32. CORN dull; Yellow, in bulk, 46c.@47c.; Yellow, sacked, 50c. OATS dull; sacked, 43c. @45c. BARLEY dull; Spring—No. 2 at 90c. RYE dull at 78c. WHISKY dull at 89c. TOBACCO nominal. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK, $18 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 6¼c.@7c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.@9½; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. BACON—Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. HAMS—Sugar Cured, 18c. LARD, 11c.@11¼c. HOGS, $5 60@$6 15. CATTLE, $2 25@$6. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 2, $1 04¾; cash; $1 04¾, seller January; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN firmer; New, 42c.@43¼c.; during the afternoon dull. OATS dull at 36c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 71c. HIGHWINES nominally 85¼c. @86c. PROVISIONS firmer. LARD firm at 11¼c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $6 85@$6 95. Live HOGS dull at $5 70@ $6 10. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 8,00) bushels Oats, 22,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 15½c.; do. Gulf, 15c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron at $22. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$4 62½; Extra, $4 87½@$5; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $6; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT dull; Indiana Red, $1 42@$1 44; Delaware and Ohio, $1 38@$1 40. RYE quiet; Western, 90c. CORN firmer; Yellow, 70c.@71c.; Mixed Western, 70c. OATS firm; Western, 55c.@56c.; State, 58c. BUCKWHEAT—Sales unimportant. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Refined, 23¼c.@23½c. WHISKY unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—BAGGING firm at 26½c.@ 27c. COTTON firm; Middling, 14c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN quiet. HOGS active at $6@$6 50. BARLEY firmer. Mess PORK, $19 50. LARD —Prime Leaf, 12c. BACON—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. WHISKY quiet at 86c.@87c. TOBACCO steady; sales 79 hhds., at $4@$30 for common Lugs to fine Wrappers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—WHEAT quiet; we have only to note a sale of a bag lot of Diehl, at Susquehanna depot, at $1 70. RYE dull. CORN quiet with a good supply offering; sales one car new Western Mixed at 72c. BARLEY dull, with few sellers; sales 1 car two-rowed at 70c., and 1 car No 2 three-rowed at 80c.; a sale of a bag lot of selected White State at 83c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 81 06; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 04¾. CORN firm and scarce; No. 2, 41c. OATS dull and nominal. RYE—Nothing doing. HOGS firm at $6 90. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Dec. 22.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 26. CORN advancing, with a fair demand; New, high Mixed, 42c.; New Mixed, 40¼c. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 2,622 bales; gross, 4,120 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,863 bales; to Genoa, 1,963 bales; to Boston, 1,341 bales; sales, 5,850 bales; stock, 271,980 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—COTTON firm; offerings light; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,575 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 887 bales; other foreign ports, 1,112 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 72,476 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.—Crude TURPENTINE, $1 70@$2 80. Spirits TURPENTINE advanced and closes firm at 43c. RESIN steady at $1 60 for Strained; $3 for No. 1. TAR declined; sales at $1 60. COTTON closed dull at 14c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 22.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,527 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,707 bales; exports, coastwise, 292 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 59,351 bales; market firm; Middling quoted at 14¼c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22.—COTTON firm at 14¾c.; receipts, 2,032 bales; shipments, 3,239 bales. FLOUR steady at $5. PORK and LARD dull and nominal. Bulk SHOULDERS, 6¼c.@7c.; Sides, 9¼c.@10¼c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 2,372 bales; exports, to Spain, 400 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 54,074 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 94 bales; gross receipts, 1,064 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.—COTTON weaker; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 268 bales; exports, coastwise, 43 bales; stock, 576 bales; sales small.

NORFOLK, Dec. 22.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,798 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,146 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,023 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—COTTON firmer and in good demand; sales, 1,170 bales; receipts, 1,450 bales; Middling, 14¼c.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CONUNDRUM.—If Jones pays $10,000 rent for a shop in Broadway, and Brown pays only $3,000 for a store in the Bowery, and both sell goods of precisely the same manufacture, which will be apt to sell the cheapest? The answer will be given, with a grats exhibition of our stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Diamonds, at No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-street, New-York.

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So we're always told.
KNOX, he makes the Hats go,
In weather hot or cold.
Nicest kinds of Hats, too,
That beat the world for style;
Now go, we say to you,
And buy of KNOX a tile.
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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London.....Dec. 24..New-York....Liverpool.
England.....Dec. 24..New-York....Liverpool.
Europa.....Dec. 24..New-York....Glasgow.

FOR RIO.

North America.....Dec. 23..New-York....Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *North America*, at 1 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, at 5 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.....7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 22—*In steam-ship Tripoli, for Liverpool.*—J. G. Hochstetter, George Smallwood, Mr. and Mrs. George Burgess, 4 daughters and 2 sons, I. Gubindorf, George Homans, F. Dean, Mrs. Clara H. Wells, Miss Wells, Mr. Benford, A. Hitschenck, Miss Watson.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 22—*In steam-ship Guiding Star, from Antwerp.*—Capt. Rich. H. Blunt, U. S. A., Thos. W. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pfisterer, Aug. Hoffman, Otto Hoffman, Ludwig Thoma, Chas. Turner, Miss Clara Rockel, Henry Schafer, Herman Languth, Mrs. Aug. Zinnbusch and child, John F. Van Medenball, Miss Pauline Pauli, Miss Eva Pauli, Francois Buset, Miss Ellen Henninger, John G. Lamb, Mrs. Elise Than and family, Mrs. Mary Reichert and child, Mrs. Aug. Rodi and child. From Bermuda—Mrs. J. H. Pitt, Wm. H. Catlin, Wm. J. Robinson, James H. Hammond, Geo. H. Beasy, Chas. Anderson.

DEC. 22—*In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.*—C. Engel, M. Straus, Josephine Hogan and child, Wm. Toel and wife, Max Schmidt, Fred. Jaeger, Max Aifter, Julius Otterheimer, Max Max, Sigismund Stein, Bertha Mohle, Minna Lob, Rosa Lob, Earnest Ruitgers and wife, J. Kaltaner, W. J. Henning, Carol Steinets and son, W. Seigele, J. C. Michel, Frederick Gotthelf, Armin Hauff, Carl Worthmuller, Julius Buickner and wife, Doris Neumuts.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:37 | Moon sets....6:03
Sandy Hook.8:37 | Gov. Island...9:26 | Hell Gate..10:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Arizona, Seabury, Hong Kong via Malta, the Suez Canal, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Tripoli, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Secor, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia; Panita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Daniel Marcy, Rose, San Francisco, George D. Sutton; Ella Norton, Berry, Malada, Boriand, Dearborn & Co.

Brigs Walter Howes, Pierce, Havana, H. W. Loud & Co.; Eaglet, (Br.,) Looker, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr.; Camille, (Br.,) Stroud, Calbarien, Danforth, Knowlton & Co.

Schrs. Lucia B. Ives, Miller, Cienfuegos, Charles L. Guilleaume & Co.; S. B. Francis, Miller, Santiago de Cuba, Chas. L. Guilleaume & Co.; Mary D. Leach, Newcomb, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Weuberg.; Georgie Staples, McGregor, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Benjamin F. Crocker, Harding, Baltimore, C. E. Staples & Co.; E. K. Dresser, Reed, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; J. S. Glover, Gove, Baltimore, W. B. Vondersmith.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Guiding Star, Hildreth, Antwerp and Southampton Nov. 20, via St. George, Bermuda, Dec. 17, with mdse. and 101 passengers to Wm. H. Webb. Experienced terrific weather the entire passage, and had heavy N. W. and S. W. gales for 12 consecutive days, with very high seas; had one birth on the passage; put into Bermuda short of coal. Dec. 19, no lat., &c., signalized bark Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) from Buenos Ayres, for New-York.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Has had fine weather the entire passage; Dec. 21, 8 A. M., 25 miles S. W. from Cape Matteras, passed steamship City of Merida, hence for Havana and Vera Cruz.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Dec. 14, lat. 57 19, lon. 24 20, passed bark Anton, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Alfred, (of Bath,) Hurt, Lecghorn 84 days, with marble, rags, &c. to Talbott & Chauncey—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 2, and since had fine weather; Nov. 10, lat. 23 55, lon. 14 51, spoke ship Melpeneme, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Bombay.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, Warren, Apalachicola 17 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Has had heavy N. weather the entire passage.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Jackson, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Annie Wright, Green, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Whirlwind, Park, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Cornelia, Long, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Grace B. West, Lord, New-Haven, for Darien, Ga.

Schr. Mary Means, Eyard, Jacksonville, 17 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Florence Chilotina, Rich, Baltimore, for Newburyport.

Schr. C. P. Stickney, Matthews, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eva Bell, Crowell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. W. W. Pharo, Eaton, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Charger, Leland, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Helen J. Russell, Meaney, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Anna Frye, Small, New-Haven.

Schr. Hase, Manhasset, Greenwich.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Carter, Greenwich.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. M. J. Fisher, Brown, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Arizona, for Hong Kong; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; El Cid, for Wilmington, N. C.; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—Arr. ship Aurora, from Havana; brig E. F. Dunbar, from Philadelphia; schrs. T. T. E. Corson, from Philadelphia; J. M. Broomall, from Philadelphia.

Sid. steamers Georgia, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 20.—Arr. steamers Nereus, Boston, New-York; United States steamer Blue Light, Boston, Washington; brigs L. L. Wadsworth, Darien, Ga. 10 ds., for Portland; George Amos, Baltimore, do.; C. H. Kennedy, Bangor, Providence; Delmonico, Cook, Boston, Georgetown, S. C.; schrs. Lucy M. Collins, Savannah, 10 ds., Boston; reports, 17th inst., Montauk bearing N. 150 miles distant, fell in with the schr. George S. Adams, of Dennis, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, flying a signal of distress, she being in a sinking condition, having sprung a leak on the 14th inst. during a violent squall from the N. W.; took from her the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port. On the 18th Wendell Bearse, of Hyannus, one of the George S. Adams' crew, fell off the Lucy M. Collins' bowsprit, and was drowned.

Also arr. schrs. Charles O. Bearse, of New-York, Trinidad